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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

OSMANLI INFRINGE FOREIGN INTERESTS; SEIZE BRIDGE TOLLS

Tendency of Allies at Lausanne to Insist on More Binding Safeguards Against Turks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4—The allied delegations at Lausanne are now marking time, while the respective governments interchange views concerning the questions relating to the Turkish peace remaining outstanding. The history of the conference has, of course, been one of progressive surrender on the part of the Allies. The Turks certainly loudly advertised their spirit of conciliation, but their claims in this respect do not bear examination. It is merely the Oriental method of conducting business. In bazaars of Stamboul a merchant will ask 100 lira for a carpet worth 10, and, while accepting 20, loudly bemoan the ruinous sacrifice he is making.

Precisely similar methods have governed the proceedings at Lausanne, with the net result that the Turks by deliberately inflating their demands actually obtained more than they were prepared to take. To cite one example: They had no hope of securing the retrocession of Castellorizo from Italy, but by advancing a claim thereto, they have extracted as compensation a more favorable apportionment of the Ottoman debt to the Dodecanese in occupation of Italy. Thus apart from mechanical discussions only three cardinal questions remain before the conference.

Judicial Safeguards

Of these two are critically important because they affect allied interests very closely, and it is not easy to envisage a satisfactory compromise. Regarding the first—judicial safeguards for foreigners—the Turks at present decline to consider anything more effective than the Montagna formula, which reduces foreign legal counsellors to the status of mere observers, in a limited number in Turkish courts, and permits the native police to arrest foreigners and raid their residences without first obtaining the counsellors' sanction. True, Signor Montagna's formula called for "immediate" notification of such arrests as a prerequisition, but the system obviously is open to abuse.

Even now we find foreign interests infringed without let or hindrance, and such incidents as the firing by Turkish troops upon Khedivial Line steamers and the illegal seizure of tolls from Galata Bridge clearly indicate what may happen in future. Furthermore, the Turks do not know what "immediately" means. They have no translation nearer than "quickly" and quickly in the Orient is an exceedingly elastic term.

Interest on Debt

The present tendency is for the Allies, with the exception of Italy, to insist upon more binding safeguards

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MATERNITY LAW TEST IS DISMISSED BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The cases brought to determine the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act were dismissed for want of jurisdiction today by the Supreme Court, which refused to pass upon the validity of the law.

Justice George Sutherland announcing the court's opinion, that the cases could not be considered on their merits, pointed out that the cases in which the court hitherto had assumed jurisdiction differed from the maternity cases, which presented only political and not judicial questions.

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SHRINE OPENS CONVENTION, JOURNEYS TO MOUNT VERNON

Washington Thronged With Vari-Colored Costumes—Zero Milestone Dedicated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—This city has been transformed into a mammoth circus with the "big top" in the business section; music from a score of bands fills the air and a red sea of fezes sways back and forth, while nobles in gaudy Arabic uniforms move about streets and sidewalks. The Shriners have taken Washington.

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James S. McCandless

Imperial Potentate of Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of The Mystic Shrine, Which Opens National Convention Today in Washington, D. C.

The throng of visitors in the national capital today is estimated at 150,000. They are coming in a steady stream by railroad, automobiles, boat and even by airplane—several delegates came from Cuba by airplane. Every hour sees another special train arrive at the union station to discharge several hundred pilgrims to the "Mecca of 1923."

The crest of the influx will be reached today, when 61 special trains and scores of regular trains will reach the city from all parts of the United States and Canada. Yesterday 32 special trains arrived. Many of the specials are elaborately decorated in the Shrine colors of red, green and yellow, and some are equipped with sirens that herald their approach miles away. The population of the national capital is normally about 440,000; by tomorrow night it will be easily 750,000.

Estimates of the automobile parking committee, which has in charge several "tin can" cities, were that some 10,000 automobiles, with registration plates from numerous states, had reached Washington.

The chief event on the official pro-

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BRITISH SEND REPLY TO RUSSIAN NOTE

Satisfaction Expressed That the Soviets Appreciate the Spirit of Good Will

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4—Today's Manchester Guardian contains what purports to be the full text of the latest British note to Russia, of which a brief forecast appeared in The Christian Science Monitor last Thursday. The note begins with an expression of satisfaction that the Soviet Government "have shown a welcome appreciation of the spirit of good will and forbearance which has animated His Majesty's Government in the efforts to arrive at a definite settlement of the grave matters at issue between them." Three out of the four of these questions indeed the British Government hopes "have now been removed from the arena of acute controversy." The first of these is the dispute over the limit of territorial waters which the British Government agrees with the Russians "should be settled by an international agreement . . . and are quite prepared to consult the maritime powers of the world as to their willingness to take part in such a conference."

In the meanwhile they propose an exchange of notes whereby the Soviet Government shall issue instructions to its maritime authorities to abstain from impeding the operations of British fishermen, outside the three-mile limit.

Entertaining "no doubt that it will be acceptable to the Soviet Government," the British Government next "take note of the fact that the Soviet Government has definitely declared its willingness regarding compensation" in the cases of Mr. Davison and Mrs. Stan Harding, but regret that the Russian reply does not make any reference to the other claims . . . mentioned in the British note of May 8, which they now propose should "form the subject of subsequent negotiation."

The British note of May 8, it should

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ANNUAL MEETING IN MOTHER CHURCH

Christian Scientists From All Parts of World Gather to Hear Reports on Church Progress

Christian Scientists from all parts of the world gathered this afternoon to attend the annual meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, The Mother Church. For several days they had been arriving, and large numbers of them flocked to the church edifice hours before the meeting was scheduled to begin.

The program of the meeting follows:

Singing of Hymn 196 from the Christian Science Hymnal, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Reading by Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., retiring president of the church, from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, as follows:

The Bible: Psalm 133: 1; Acts 4: 33; Ephesians 4: 1-8; 11-13.

Science and Health: 469: 30; 519: 11; 202: 3; 269: 3-7; 497: 13; 340: 15.

Silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

Hymn 191, "Our God Is Love, Unchanging Love."

Reading of the names of officers for the ensuing year by Mr. Gilmore, including president, treasurer, clerk, first reader, second reader.

Remarks by the retiring president.

Introduction of the new president by Mr. Gilmore.

Remarks of incoming president.

Reports of treasurer and clerk.

Written reports from the field, read from the platform.

Oral reports from the field, delivered by members present.

Singing of the "Doxology," found on page 1 of the Hymnal.

[Later editions today and this corresponding edition tomorrow of The Christian Science Monitor will contain a full report of the meeting.]

NEW RULES UPHOLD DRY SHIP DECISION OF HIGHEST COURT

Treasury Department Declares Law of Land Must Stand—Effective June 10

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—The Treasury has issued new ship liquor rules following to the letter the ruling of the Supreme Court, to take effect on June 10.

After a careful study of the ruling the Treasury officials decided that whatever embarrassment might entail to other powers they had no recourse but to indorse the decision of the Supreme Court, which is the law of the land. The United States can not make concessions in contravention of its own laws, and international commerce will have to make the adjustments necessary, it is explained.

The only exemptions granted are for medicinal liquor, the customary immunity for foreign diplomatists and the privileges allowed foreign vessels of war. Otherwise there can be no liquor aboard incoming vessels, except for a yessel which is compelled to put into an American port because of stress of weather or some inward stress, and in that case "the proof must be convincing." If compelled to put into American waters it must give bond for faithful observance of American laws.

The decision of the Supreme Court, it was pointed out by officials here, was made largely on the conditions of the Eighteenth Amendment and not on the provisions of the Volstead Enforcement Act, so that there will be no mitigation even if Congress should modify the enforcement law. The court held that, regardless of whether liquor for beverage uses was being imported, the fact of its being carried within the three-mile limit constituted transportation specifically forbidden by the amendment.

The regulations provide:

No merchant vessel, domestic or foreign, may lawfully carry as cargo within the territorial waters of the United States any liquor for use for beverage purposes; liquor for non-beverage purposes may be transported within the territorial waters of the United States under permit in accordance with the provisions of Section 93 of Regulations 60 (medicinal and sacramental.)

It is unlawful for any United States or foreign vessel within the territorial waters of the United States to carry or possess as sea stores, any liquor whatsoever for beverage use.

The regulations contain demands for permits and reports of a character and quantity to enable the Government to keep a thorough check on exemptions. There is no definite limitation on the amount of medicinal liquor that may be carried, the regulations merely stipulating that a "reasonable quantity" can be kept for such non-beverage purposes until the master of the vessel has had a "fair opportunity to obtain either a permit or certificate of medicinal need."

The permits or certificates which may be had of medical officers of the Public Health Service expire at the end of the year in which they are supplied, unless they are dated subsequent to Sept. 1.

British Columbian Minister Will Not Discuss Prohibition

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4 (Special) While A. M. Manson, provincial Attorney-General, refused flatly to discuss the possibility of prohibition returning in British Columbia, it has become apparent during the last few days that the British Columbia Government fears the prediction of the prohibitionists that government liquor control will wreck any administration which undertakes it. The Government spokesmen will not discuss the merits of prohibition sentiment in the Province. That the Government realizes how difficult it is to administer a state liquor control law under which the administration helps to debauch the people who elect it, is shown in Mr. Manson's now famous letter to the Canadian solicitor-general which was produced in the Canadian Senate last week and made public here simultaneously. In this letter Mr. Manson showed deep concern for the safety of the Liberal Government in British Columbia.

In a recent speech here Mr. Manson admitted that the liquor business was

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"AD" MEN FAVOR WORLD COURT; ASSAIL DISHONEST ADVERTISING

Protection of Public Against Bogus Investment Stressed—115 British Delegates at Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4 (Special)—The work of protecting the public against dishonest advertising was stressed in the annual address delivered this morning at the opening business session of the nineteenth convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World by Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, Mo., president of the association.

"We have this year done especially effective work toward the protection of investors against bogus stock promoters," Mr. Holland said. "Efforts of this work reached far beyond the interests of investment bankers and others who, at first thought, might seem to be particularly interested.

Must Protect Public

"The work of protecting the public against counterparts in all lines of investment is of fundamental importance. Thrift, saving and safe investments make for solid citizenship. If you do not want to encourage Bolshevism in America do all you possibly can to support this movement, because I cannot imagine anything more likely to turn the average citizen against legal authority so quickly as to lose his money through dealing with dishonest sellers who are allowed to be at large owing to the lack of vigorous law enforcement."

Mr. Holland declared the closing year has been the most prosperous and most progressive in the history of organized advertising. More than 1000 new members have been added to local advertising clubs, he said, and three important national advertising organizations—the Public Utilities Advertising Association, the American Photo-Engravers' Association, and the Industrial Advertising Association—have been added to the National Advertising Committee, which is a division of the Associated Advertising Clubs. During the year the sustaining membership revenues of the organization increased from $115,000 to $145,000.

Walter E. Edge (R.), United States Senator from New Jersey, was scheduled to follow Mr. Holland with an address entitled "What the United States Government Has to Advertise."

Yesterday more than 2000 delegates listened to an address by Fred B. Smith of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in which he said the "ad" men of America were united in their desire to see America end its policy of isolation. The speaker declared that President Harding favored a broader attitude but that certain members of Congress had hampered him. Mr. Smith's remarks met with a quick and eager response by the 115 British delegates.

Ovation For Britons

A great ovation was given the British delegates, headed by John Cheshire, as they entered the convention hall wearing red emblems bearing the legend, "On to London in 1924," while a Scotch Kilty band of Montreal played "God Save the King." This delegation represents every important English advertising firm and some of the best known British publishing houses.

Mr. Smith said in part:

I believe the present much-talked-of isolation is not only anti-Christian, but I believe it is a certain guaranty that another war will come back to the world. We do not hesitate to send our business representatives everywhere. I did not find a spot in travel but that American products were being sold and American representatives were on the ground demanding full protection for every dollar invested, exactly what they have a right to do and what they have a right to expect. Economically our American leaders are not "isolationists."

In other words, we are going to the ends of the earth in every realm except in the zone of the political, and when we reach that point a little clique has

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USE OF RAW OPIUM ALLOWED IN INDIA

Reservation Made by League Committee in Approving Plans of American Delegates

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 4—The opium committee of the League of Nations was occupied all day Saturday in finding a way out of the situation created by the overnight rejection of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's motion qualifying acceptance of the American proposals. At the morning session Sir Malcolm put forward an alternative wording stating that the United States proposition was understood as not intending to suppress the semimedical use of raw opium in small quantities, according to local usage in certain Oriental countries where medical service is not at the disposal of the masses.

This met the same fate as the original paragraph, and it appeared a deadlock had been reached when in the afternoon an unfavorable reception was again given to a fresh motion, framed after conversations in the interval by Sir John Jordan. After a keen debate, however, the objections were overcome and the motion adopted.

As stated, the position very frankly is as follows:

The committee accepts the principles stated by the American delegation, subject however to the fact that certain states represented have made the following reservations:

1. That the use of raw opium according to established usage in India is legitimate under the convention.
2. That the use of prepared opium is legitimate as long as that use is subject to and in accordance with the provisions of chapter two of the convention.
3. The production and export of raw opium for the purposes stated in 1 and 2 are legitimate under the convention.

The remainder of Sir Malcolm's motion suggesting negotiations for carrying out the proposals was adopted and the motion conveyed to the American delegation last night. The Americans were working on the subject yesterday and it is hoped will be ready with their reply today.

CHINESE BANKERS NOT TO GRANT LOAN

Reunification Must Come First, They Say—Shantung Bandits Being Enrolled in Army

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 4—Chinese bankers have reaffirmed their resolution against the granting of loans to the Government until reunification is brought about. They also declare that the Finance Minister's $20,000,000 loan is not adequately secured.

Meanwhile the negotiations in connection with the Suchow railway bandits are progressing and it is expected that additional prisoners will be released soon. The foreign military commission has arrived at Linchen and airplanes are reconnoitering the district.

PEKING, June 4 (AP)—Enrollment of the Shantung bandits into the national army is proceeding at Tsaochwang, according to advices received at the American Legation today. But those of the bandits who do not desire to become soldiers are slipping away leaving their rifles behind. Members of the legation feel that it will be only a matter of days until the eight foreigners still held on Paotzuku Mountain are released.

TSAOCHWANG, June 4 (AP)—Prospects of the early release of the remaining foreign prisoners now in the hands of the Suchow train bandits continue bright, the only difficulty being a possible split among the bandit chiefs. The foremost leaders of the brigands, Sun Mei-yao, Kuo Chit-sai and others of the faction which is for aligning with the army, tried to persuade Bobo Liu and the recalcitrants to agree that those wishing to enlist may do so and those who do not may go their own way on their own responsibility.

Bobo, said to be the leader of the outlaws who would continue the brigandage trade, is declared, in the argument which ensued, to have threatened General Chen of the Chinese Government delegates negotiating for the release of the prisoners. The bandit chieftain was quieted, however, and the conference continued. It was agreed to resume the registration of the brigands in the army.

Revolver Cartridges Seized

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4 (Special)—Canadian customs officials today seized 5000 rounds of revolver cartridges which were being smuggled out of this port, apparently for use by warring factions or bandits in China. The cartridges were being shipped in orange cases disguised as green oranges and were being loaded on the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Australia. The discovery was made when a deckhand complained that the orange cases were strangely heavy. The cases were seized, but it is feared that other cases may have been loaded previously and that the Australia, now several hundred miles out at sea, may have further quantities of ammunition in her cargo. Special precautions will be taken to prevent the landing of any such freight in China when the vessel arrives there. It is thought here that the ammunition found today is one of other shipments made secretly in the past to Chinese factions by their friends in Canada and the United States.

Scotsman's Generosity Saves Drama at Drury Lane Theater

"Ned Kean of Old Drury," Which Played to Scanty but Enthusiastic Audiences, to Run for Two More Weeks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4—A drama in the stalls as well as on the stage was enacted in the Drury Lane Theater last Saturday evening. The play "Ned Kean of Old Drury," which tells of the struggles and triumphs of the famous actor Edmund Kean, has been playing three weeks to scanty, but enthusiastic, audiences and all the critics have praised it. But in spite of the critics' praise the play has not caught the public fancy and it was announced that the play would be withdrawn after Saturday.

When the curtain fell amidst the customary applause, a white-haired gentleman stood up in the stalls, being greeted with cries of "sit down," the audience not knowing who it was and wishing to hear the principal actor, H. A. Saintsbury, speak. The gentleman, however, persisted and stated that he had never missed a Drury Lane production for 50 years, and, said he: "I'm so sorry this beautiful play is to stop that I'll guarantee its run for two more weeks. But being a Scotsman, I'll drive a hard bargain with the management—all profits must go to theatrical charity."

The scene then became one of great enthusiasm, Ben Davies leading from a box with "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," followed by the whole house singing "Auld Lang Syne," while the stage hands, who had realized the good news, mingled with the company on the stage.

This unique patron of the drama is reputed to be the millionaire, Samuel Greenlees, and his unexpected offer has prevented nearly 500 persons from being thrown out of work until the autumn production.

BALDWIN-POINCARE MEETING WOULD REJOICE FRANCE

Merely Passive Attitude Not Likely—British Reported Ready to Cancel Debts

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 4—Statements which have been made regarding the immediate calling of an inter-allied conference with Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, participating, are at least premature. Nothing is known here of any démarche which would indicate a desire on the part of the new British Premier to discuss the international situation with his French confrère, Raymond Poincaré. Nevertheless it is recognized that having regard to the activity likely to be displayed by Mr. Baldwin, he will not be content with a merely passive attitude. The expectation is that some kind of conversations may become necessary soon after the Franco-Belgian meeting this week, and it is interesting to note that far from protesting against them, Le Temps declares that a Baldwin-Poincaré talk would rejoice France. But only on the condition that some accord were fairly certain would such a course be advised.

The French have hitherto given the impression of having avoided any discussion, not only with England but even with its closest ally, Belgium. There are seen here grave inconveniences of defining the allied thought too clearly and of endeavoring too early to adjust French and British views.

Peril in Approaching England

When even the danger of discord is observed in an attempt to elaborate a positive Franco-Belgian plan, when it is feared that France would be either called upon to surrender something to Belgian opinion or publicly to announce divergences, it is obvious that there is peril in approaching England.

The trouble is, that while in reality England remains opposed to the Ruhr expedition, it will not be easy, except at a price of great sacrifice of French policy, to agree. Another nugatory conference now would be harmful to French interests, and, therefore, France has always prudently evaded tackling the central problem of reparations, which is how any possible payments from Germany are to be distributed among the Allies and how the inter-allied debts are be adjusted.

How can France ascertain what is the minimum required from Germany, when it does not know how much England will demand. The total cannot be fixed without this knowledge.

French Payments to England

And whether England asks for payments from France on account of war debts must also influence France in considering its needs. Thus in spite of the reluctance to get together, it would appear that the prospects of some move being made are not negligible. France could not refuse to receive Mr. Baldwin should he determine, as he may, to take a hand in the game. Belgium is especially desirous of bringing about such a meeting, and above all to frame the next reply to Germany in conjunction, not only with France but with England. Were the Ruhr deadlock to be unduly prolonged, it is possible that Belgium would have to withdraw from what has become an intolerable position. The little country's only chance of safety, economic as well as military, lies in keeping friendly with England as well as France.

The strongest efforts to re-form the allied front may therefore be anticipated this week and the signs are not altogether unfavorable. Mr. Barnich, the Belgian authority whose plan The Christian Science Monitor representative has explained, has again been in Paris trying to act as a sort of mediator, repeating the British views which are much more generous than is generally supposed in France.

Attempts to Reach Understanding

Personally the Monitor representative has special reasons for knowing that attempts have been made to remove the misunderstandings on both sides. He was surprised to find that the frank conversations between the representatives of the two countries did in fact reveal that the variance was not so great as believed. The viewpoints are not impossibly far apart, but the success of the Baldwin-Poincaré conversations would depend entirely on whether they stated their minds frankly and informally, or whether they merely opposed in a rigid, official manner their demands and counter-demands. To put their views against each other in the take it or leave it fashion of Mr. Bonar Law and M. Poincaré in January would be useless.

But a sincere heart-to-heart talk might work wonders. The idea of an inter-allied conference following the receipt of the German note is worth every encouragement. The British are now reported to be prepared to cancel the French and Italian debts, and to renounce the reparations percentage of 22, under the schedule payments, provided they can cover their liability to America, which, reckoned in bulk, is 14,000,000,000 gold marks, and reckoned in annuities between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 gold marks.

This is a good offer which France should try to appreciate. France would not lose by such a bargain but England would surrender much. This new discussion of possible bargain about debts and reparations is in itself a hopeful portent. The end is not in sight but quiet optimism is not unjustified.

HARVARD SENIORS TAKE OVER "YARD"

Ceremonies of "Senior Day" Start Events Which Will Conclude With Commencement

Harvard seniors will have the exclusive use of that part of the Yard between Holworthy and Grays Halls tonight put at their disposal for "Senior Day" ceremonies, beginning at 7.30 p. m. "Senior Day" will take the place of the Senior Picnic this year, which it is planned to discontinue. The seniors, after marching around the Yard, will listen to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. The Glee Club is to sing, after which refreshments will be served and motion pictures shown on the walls of University Hall. The meeting is held to encourage better acquaintanceship among seniors before Commencement disbands them for good.

Commencement Week starts Sunday, June 17, with President Lowell's baccalaureate sermon at 4 p. m., Appleton Chapel, followed by a reception at the president's house. Most of the alumni classes which return to Cambridge this year will not start their meetings till Wednesday, June 20, but for the seniors, Monday is the beginning of festivities, with the senior spread and dance at Memorial Hall at 8, that night.

Tuesday, Class Day, begins with 9 o'clock chapel service and ends with a dance in the Gymnasium and Memorial Hall. Traditional exercises at Sanders Theater and the Stadium take place during the day. Robert Fiske Bradford will deliver the class oration, Marshall Ayres Best the class poem, Theodore Morrison the class ode in the morning. Tree exercises will follow at 3:30 in the yard. At 4 the class and graduates assemble in the Stadium where the ivy oration, by Bernard Sheridan Cogan, is followed by class cheering, songs, and the annual "confetti battle." At 9 the Glee Club will sing on the library steps.

Wednesday, June 20, is set aside for the Harvard-Yale baseball game, Soldiers Field, and for alumni reunions. Commencement exercises take place Thursday morning outdoors, Sever Quadrangle at 9:45, or in Sanders Theater in case of rain. At 2 p. m. the alumni hold their exercises under the auspices of Harvard Alumni Association. The chief marshal will be Eliot Wadsworth '98, Assistant Secretary, United States Treasury.

Commencement week ends Friday with Phi Beta Kappa Oration and Poem, Sanders Theater, 11:30 a. m., and the Harvard-Yale boat races at New London, Conn.

A final Phi Beta Kappa election is to be held during commencement week, when degrees with distinction and other scholastic honors will be considered, and five members chosen to the honorary society. Yesterday five new seniors were elected: Samuel Brown of Fall River, Mass.; Edward Rondthaler Chase of Ware, Mass.; Raymond Samuel Fanning, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Franklin Samuel Pollak, New York, N. Y; and Marion Wesley Self, Abilene, Tex.

The first marshal for 1923, who leads the undergraduates of the University at the Phi Beta Kappa Day exercises on June 22 is to be Henry Jacob Friendly '23 of Elmira, N. Y. The secretary and second marshal will be Jeffries Wyman Jr. '23 of Cambridge. Mrs. Gerald Garvey Dolphin '24 of Scranton, Pa., has been chosen by the junior eight as secretary for next year, and Francis Ezra Bowman '24 of Cleveland Heights, O., will be in charge of the tutoring bureau.

Among the Alumni classes having special reunions this year are Class of '73, fiftieth reunion; Class of '98, twenty-fifth; Class of '03, twentieth; Class of '08, the fifteenth; Class of '13, tenth; Class of '18, the fifth. Programs for these gatherings are now being arranged.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Senior day festivities in the Yard, 7:30.
Stoneham High School: Senior class dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.
Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.
Field and Forest Club: Round table festival, Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Molly Darling," 8:15.
Copley—"The Likes of 'Er," 8:30.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
St. James—"The Man Who Came Back," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.
Wilbur—"Liza," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

George T. Angell centennial.
Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.
Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Associations of District 17: Meeting, Wakefield High School, afternoon and evening.
New England Conservatory of Music: Recital by members of Conservatory classes in dramatic interpretation, Jordan Hall, afternoon.
Harvard University: Meeting of faculty of Arts and Sciences, 50 State Street, 10:30.
Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association: Bazaar on grounds of the Deane Winthrop House, Shirley Street, afternoon.
Pine Ridge Home of Rest for Horses: Visiting day, 238 Pine Street, Dedham, 11 to 5.
Boston University School of Art: Exhibition of sketches, paintings and sculpture.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30, weather forecast; closing stock reports.
WNAC (Boston)—6:30, children's hour of music and stories.
WEAF (New York)—7:45, concert by male quartet. 8:15, address by Charles Evans Hughes, United States Secretary of State, at centennial of James Kent's professorship at Columbia University. 9:15, tenor solos. 9:40, dance music.
WGY (Schenectady)—7:40, baseball results. 7:45, instrumental and vocal program.
WJZ (New York)—7:45, current events. 8, soprano solos. 8:45, "Small Boat Sailing." 10:15, contralto solos. 11, time signals and weather forecast.

"Pops" Program for Tonight

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY NIGHT

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" Wagner
Waltz, "Estudiantina"....Waldteufel
Fantasia, "Aida".....Verdi
From the "Petite Suite".....Debussy
Carillon from "L'Arlésienne"...Bizet
Scherzo, Concerto in G minor Saint-Saëns
(Piano Solo—Jesus Sanroma)
New England Conservatory Chorus
George W. Chadwick, Conductor
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tschaikowsky
Spanish Dance, Panaderos..Glazounoff
Indian March from "L'Africaine" Meyerbeer

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PREMIER NOT TO ABANDON FASCISMO

Signor Mussolini, However, Admits Disgust at "the Low Parliamentary Kitchen"

LONDON, June 4—Some of the utterances of the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, in the course of his triumphant tour of the redeemed provinces are attracting wide attention, says the Rome correspondent of the Morning Post. One sentence, obviously an allusion to Signor Misuri's recent appeal for a return to normal constitutional methods, was as follows:

"I cannot abandon Fascismo because I created it, reared it, fortified it, chastized it and still hold it in my fists."

Another excerpt, which the correspondent says refers to the growing opposition to the Premier in the Chamber of Deputies is:

"I am a descendant of the working people, but I am too aristocratic in spirit not to feel disgust at the low parliamentary kitchen."

"The Mediterranean ought to be and shall be our sea," is another declaration which recalls a similar utterance by Signor Mussolini in Naples last October.

Five Fascist deputies, censured for sympathizing with Signor Misuri, have not resigned, the correspondent adds.

NEW RULES UPHOLD DRY SHIP DECISION OF HIGHEST COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

not an easy thing to handle. "Is there any one here who thinks that the handling of liquor is a particularly clean job?" he asked. "The perfume that attaches to the liquor trade is not that of milady's table. When I took office the idea I had was that if I did not handle the liquor business, the liquor business would handle me and the Government. I made up my mind that if the Government went down it would not go down through my handling of the liquor act. I can look any man in the face and tell him that I am not ashamed of the administration of the liquor act."

Mr. Manson refused through his secretary on Saturday to discuss the relative value of prohibition and government control. His attitude is that the government control system is in force and it is his duty simply to enforce the law as it exists. A short time ago, however, John Oliver, the Premier, made a speech in Saskatoon which is regarded by politicians here as committing his Government to the state liquor control system, which of course the electors were invited to adopt by the confusing referendums submitted to them in 1920.

"I am convinced that if the same questions as put to the electors of British Columbia three years ago were brought forward again, the vote on the liquor question would favor government control, possibly with a greater majority than before," the Premier declared. This statement it is known is regarded as a political blunder by the Premier's friends here, as it naturally is resented by prohibitionists.

RECORD MADE IN REGISTRATION

With 328,000 pleasure automobiles already registered in Massachusetts for 1923, last year's pleasure vehicle registration of 318,000 is already passed, figures of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles show. Up to June 1 of this year there were 81,942 more vehicles registered than for the same period in 1922.

At the same time that the figures for registration are mounting in the Commonwealth, its people are becoming a state of automobile drivers. Every member of the family who is eligible for a license under the law is learning the intricacies of gearshifts and presenting himself or herself for the drivers' examination required by the State.

This demand for licenses is imposing a burden upon the inspectors of the registry, 60 in number, that they have not been able to carry on several occasions. One day 300 applicants were turned away because of lack of examiners, and Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared today that he regrets such a situation, particularly in view of the fact that the State charges $2 for a 50 cent service and the applicant is entitled to prompt examination.

Approval of the appointment of 10 new examiners was sought during the recent session of the Legislature and at first was turned down. Later, when it became apparent that it was greatly needed, provision was made for eight new examiners in the supplementary budget. On March 15 Civil Service examinations were held for 900 persons seeking to be placed on the eligible lists for this post, but the papers have not been corrected.

COMPANY OFFERS TO HOLD UP STOCK

Counsel for Steamship Project Seeks to Have State Withdraw Its Charges

Offer to refrain from selling stock until an advertising circular could be approved, and providing charges were withdrawn by the state blue sky division, was made today by Charles M. Ludden, counsel for the Great Northern Steamship Company, to the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission at a hearing under the Sale of Securities Act.

According to evidence previously filed the company proposed to purchase a trans-ocean vessel, to run a passenger service at low rates and to make particularly low rates for subscribers to a certain amount of stock. The sale of the security is being handled, through agreement, by the United States Service, Inc., of Boston, according to the charter of the corporation at $100 par value for preferred stock and $50 for common stock.

Officials Not Present

The hearing today, at which neither the officers nor counsel for the sales corporation were present, was opened by Mr. Ludden with an offer of conciliation. Silas F. Waite, inspector of the division, objected to the suggestion that the charges be withdrawn. Evidence has been submitted, he said, to show that a large amount of literature has been sent out, resulting in advertising the project. The damage has been done in that direction, he asserted, refusing to withdraw his allegations.

Mr. Waite then submitted additional evidence, which, he declared, goes further than to prove that the disposition of the stock was in a fraudulent manner under the terms of the act. He put in a letter purporting to have been sent by the sales organization to a Mr. J. Straub of New York in which an offer was made to sell one share of stock at $10 a share and a unit for $50 consisting of four shares of common and two of preferred. This is in violation of the terms of the charter, which has not been changed, Mr. Waite pointed out, and constitutes the sale of an unqualified stock.

Confirmed Conversation

Counsel declared that the Great Northern did not authorize the letter, but Norman Tucker, president of the company, admitted later that it was in confirmation of a conversation held concerning the sale of the stock. He had not seen the letter, however, he said.

David A. Ellis, of the commission, questioned Mr. Tucker about the "comfortable accommodation advertised by the company. The president promised a chart showing the proposed layout of accommodations, and asserted that they could be provided. In closing, Mr. Ludden declared that good passenger ship tonnage could be purchased for $30 a ton ready to sail, and applauded the ideas of the company to provide transocean service for middle-class people who would be on a basis of social equality on board the vessel.

The commission took the question under advisement after today's hearing, together with Mr. Ludden's offer.

"LIBERTY LEAGUE" OFFICER'S PLAN

Alexander Lincoln Obtained Signatures on Dry Law Statement

In his memorandum accompanying the announcement of his signature of the bill repealing the New York prohibition enforcement act, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, alluded to statements made by "every living former Attorney-General of Massachusetts" and by "the Attorney-General of Massachusetts."

The purport of these allusions is to the effect that they are excerpts from opinions rendered by law officers and former law officers of the Commonwealth. Investigation reveals, however, that the genesis of these statements is a statement signed by these officials at the solicitation of Alexander Lincoln, an assistant Attorney-General under J. Weston Allen and one of the directors of the Constitutional Liberty League. The statement was used in the recent campaign in Massachusetts against the state prohibition enforcement code submitted to the people at the last election and rejected by them.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight; light southwest winds.

Northern New England: Local thundershowers tonight and Tuesday.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; gentle southwest winds.

Weather Outlook for Week

For the north and middle Atlantic state: Generally fair and moderately warm.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th Meridian)

Atlantic City	68	Kansas City	70
Boston	70	Memphis	74
Albany	70	Montreal	68
Buffalo	72	Nantucket	66
Calgary	50	New Orleans	76
Charleston	78	New York	70
Chicago	72	Philadelphia	74
Denver	56	Pittsburgh	76
Des Moines	70	Portland, Me	64
Eastport	56	Portland, Ore	54
Galveston	78	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	78	St. Louis	72
Helena	46	St. Paul	68
Jacksonville	74	Washington	76

PRESIDENT OPENS "NATIONAL HOME"

Mr. Harding Pays Tribute to Vast Industry of Home Making

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—With its window boxes gay with flowering plants, its rooms bright with sunshine and gayly colored draperies and furnishings, completely and beautifully furnished from kitchen shelves to library table, America's national home was officially opened today by President Harding. It is a small house, having only seven rooms, but so finished in every detail that it well represents the ideal of the American home.

The home was dedicated with simple ceremonies, immediately after the dedication of the Zero Milestone, the opening event of Shrine Week, President Harding, in his address, emphasized the importance of the model as a symbol of the American home, which "constitutes the basis of the country's stability."

The President's Address

"The movement for better homes in America, as we all know, is a movement for a better America," said President Harding. "This house which we are dedicating is modeled after the most beloved cottage on Long Island, which was the home of John Howard Payne, and inspired his immortal song, 'Home, Sweet Home.' Erected by the sponsors of the Better Homes Movement of America, it is dedicated to the enlightenment and advancement of our efforts for home-making; and beyond that—I am sure I hardly need to tell you this—the movement represents the organized women of America, those who are always at last responsible for making the home. It is not so much the problem of housing as it is the problem of increasing the home comforts, of devising new conveniences, of expanding that knowledge of domestic science which must make for the improvement of American homes. We have devoted much thought to the improvement in production, transportation and to a thousand things that make for the advance of civilization. We have too often overlooked the fact that after all the greatest single industry in America is the management of the American home, where 20,000,000 women toil every day of the year; 18,000,000 of these women doing their own work without help. There is no other activity or industry comparable to this, in the numbers employed, the effort devoted to it, nor the importance of its products; nor in the significance of the spiritual forces that envelop it.

A New Study

"It is only a few years ago that this problem of deliberately developing better homes received its first consideration in the establishment of departments of home economics in some of our universities. Since then, training in home making has become a feature of our educational system, but it should have wider projection. The problem of better equipment of the home, from the viewpoint of economy in labor and effort, has received all too little attention. We have attached importance to making better looking homes, to providing for home ownership; but this movement is designed to advance the creation of homes which require less effort in management, of homes equipped in better taste, homes which leave to women who must manage them a wider opportunity, a greater range of privilege for social and spiritual improvement.

"The common man of yesterday was a serf, a peasant, bound to tasks whose significance he did not know, and for whose results he had small care. The common man of today is a citizen, a voter, a sovereign, truly a participant in determining the ends and destiny of the state. It is the purpose of the better homes movement to make possible a like advance in the status of womankind. We are going to have such advancement in the mechanical appurtenances of the home as will present a real emancipation for woman. With that emancipation we shall see women taking a new, a larger and vastly more significant part in those great determining activities of life which henceforward must mark our way toward releasing the best ambitions of social organization."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS VALUE IS DEFENDED

When Other Means Fail It Settles Europe's Troubles, Says Huntington Gilchrist

"When other means for settlement fail, the nations of Europe carry their troubles to the League of Nations," declared Huntington Gilchrist, of the administrative section of the League Secretariat, speaking this noon at a luncheon of the League of Nations' Non-Partisan Association in the Copley Plaza Hotel.

"Take, for instance," he said, "the situation of the Germans living in Poland, who have been driven from their land holdings. Protests of various kinds were vainly made. The matter claimed the attention of the League and has now been submitted, agreeably to all parties concerned, to the settlement of the International Court.

"Jurisdiction of this nature will, in like manner, apply to the Christian minorities in Turkey, once Turkey signs the treaty. There is hardly any question but that the Armenian problem in Turkey will be left to the League of Nations for adjustment, all other means having failed."

The section of the League Secretariat to which Mr. Gilchrist is attached is concerned with the administration of the Saar Basin and the city of Danzig. In regard to the Saar, Mr. Gilchrist declared:

"Political satisfaction has not been secured to the inhabitants of this district—and can never be secured to them by an international commission. Economic and social satisfaction has been most completely secured and there is no criticism from the inhabitants of the administration of the League officials. Criticisms which have arisen and which have been widely aired in the anti-League press have been remedied through action of the League itself."

BOSTON TO HOUSE ITS OWN PUPILS

School Accommodations Are Ample for First Time in Years

For the first time in years the Boston School Department will be able, next fall, to house in its own buildings such pupils as formerly have been sent to the Brookline schools, with tuition paid by the City of Boston. This will be made possible by the completion of a school building on St. Mary's Street for children up to the seventh grade. No elementary school in that part of the city has meant that the city has sent hundreds of children to schools in Brookline at the expense of Boston. The new building is included in the Prince district, Charles G. Wetherbee, master.

The Theodore Roosevelt intermediate or junior high school of 20 rooms, near Egleston Square, also will be ready for occupancy, bringing relief to a number of elementary school buildings, among them the George Putnam School, which will be remodeled for shopwork, domestic science, and art study. A new special class center for more advanced boys and girls will be opened in the John Marshall district, Dorchester. About 100 pupils will be enrolled next fall. It is the fourth such center to be established.

Extensive remodeling will be carried on during the summer at the old home of the Girls' Trade School on Massachusetts Avenue, to prepare it for use as an annex by the Girls' High School. Remodeling of the English High School building, begun last year when the school took over the adjoining building formerly occupied by the Public Latin School, will be extended during the summer. The lunchroom is to be entirely remodeled and enlarged and the assembly hall is to be redecorated. A re-division of some of the space will give the school more classrooms.

Other improvements for the new year include the opening of an electrical shop in the North End for intermediate and pre-vocational pupils, and the addition of two housekeeping rooms, a dining and sleeping room, to the kitchen in the Henry L. Pierce School in Dorchester, thus making a complete housekeeping suite. A new printing room is to be opened for intermediate classes in the Warren-Bunker Hill district, Charlestown, and some changes will be made at the Theodore Lyman School in East Boston. A six-room addition to the John Lothrop Motley School at Savin Hill will be opened.

BANKERS ON WAY TO CONVENTION

Ninety From Boston to Attend Buffalo Meeting

Representatives of 90 Massachusetts savings banks were passengers this morning on the special train which left the South Station, Boston, en route for Buffalo where the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks will be held this week. The Massachusetts party numbered about 200, as many of the bankers were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

For the first time since the organization of the association, George E. Brock, its first and only president, will not be present at an annual convention. It is understood that Mr. Brock will resign the office this year, after serving three terms. It is expected that William E. Knox, president of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, will act as chairman of the convention.

Practically all of the arrangements for the convention have been made under the direction and management of Milton H. Harrison, executive secretary of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

The Massachusetts special train took on the Rhode Island and New Hampshire delegations at Worcester. At Palmer, part of the Vermont delegation was taken on and at Springfield the Connecticut bankers and their wives and daughters boarded the train.

Other special trains were run today to Buffalo from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Headquarters of the bankers will be at the Hotel Statler. The convention proper opens tomorrow, when the organization will be effected and the financial men welcomed. The program includes addresses on many topics of interest and importance to banking men as well as excursions and entertainments in the evenings.

TRACTOR OUTPUT LARGER

DETROIT, June 4—Fordson tractor production of the Ford Motor Company for the first four months of this year totaled 38,472, or more than twice the similar period of last year, when 15,467 Fordsons were manufactured.

Classical Program Given by Youngsters

Student Orchestra Plays From Beethoven, Gounod and Bach

Compositions of Beethoven, Gounod and Bach were played by the student orchestra of the Ulysses S. Grant School, East Boston, at a concert given at the school this morning. The orchestra is composed of pupils from the fourth to the ninth grades, inclusive, and includes violins, drum, clarinet, castanet, tambourine and piano. In addition there is a chorus of 75 voices. Both are under the leadership of Miss Harriet L. Jewell, assistant.

Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of music, and Chester H. Wilbar, master of the school, addressed the pupils, commending their work and promising them that it would be given more attention next year. Both men look upon these musical activities as important educationally and ethically, an essential part of the school program.

PARENT-TEACHER MEETING ARRANGED

What constitutes an "Efficient Parent" will form the subject of an address by Prof. Ernest R. Groves of Boston University at a conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Associations, Inc., for District 17, tomorrow afternoon. Charles J. Peterson, principal of Wakefield High School, will speak at the evening session on the work of that school, and Carl L. Schrader, in charge of athletic education for the Massachusetts State Department of Education, will talk on the educational objective of the new program for school athletics. Sessions will be held in the new $500,000 high school building, and an inspection of that building and of the new $200,000 Beebe Memorial Library, will form a feature of the day's program.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' RETIREMENT DENIED

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Newspaper reports that Sir Auckland Geddes was retiring from the position of British Ambassador to the United States were characterized as entirely unfounded by Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today.

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EGYPTIAN NOTE DOMINATES IN SHRINERS' DECORATIONS

"Garden of Allah," With Reproductions of Ancient Columns, Culminating Feature

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—Washington seems transformed into Egypt by the bizarre decorations along the thoroughfares through which the pageants of the Shriners' convention will pass. Karnak and Philæ are surely here—they are recognizable in their grandeur and detail. If the Shrine cannot go to Egypt, Egypt can be brought to the Shriners.

Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury, and from New York Avenue past the White House to Seventeenth Street, is one flood of lights of red, yellow and green, the Shriners' colors. The avenue in these sections is spanned on both sides by grandstands, which will seat 43,000 persons, or 20,000 more than were ever accommodated for ceremonies incidental to the inauguration of a President of the United States.

While the decorations committee of Almas Temple of Washington has taken care of the decorations on Pennsylvania Avenue, a committee of citizens has seen to it that nearly every business building is profusely adorned with the Shrine colors, with the Stars and Stripes. "Welcome, Shriners" signs greet the eye at every turn, and large pictures of President Harding in the red fez of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a member, have been freely used in the decoration schemes.

"Split Necklace" Design

The lighting effect is called the "split necklace" design and consists of five major and 57 minor designs between the Capitol and the Treasury Building. Between Seventeenth and Twenty-Second streets on Pennsylvania Avenue, which, incidentally, is decorated for the first time in the history of Washington for a parade, there are two major and 10 minor designs, making 74 "split necklace" arches on the avenue.

A minor design consists of a wire strung across the street and containing hundreds of electric light bulbs, red, green and yellow. In the center is a Shrine emblem of scimitar and crescent about 2 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by an Oriental emblem of the palm order, with its seven spiral projections giving it the appearance of a rising sun. The effect is that of a shining necklace, with a luminous locket suspended in the center.

The major designs, located at important intersecting thoroughfares along the avenue, include all the minor designs possess and, in addition, each has about 100 wires about 3 feet long suspended from the "necklace." These wires also contains hundreds of lamps. About 35,000 bulbs are contained in the system.

The avenue will be divided into sections for the "Dance of the States," each state in the Union having a dance "floor." The music will be broadcast.

The "Garden of Allah"

The "Garden of Allah" extends from New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street, to Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, passing in front of the Treasury Department, the White House, and the State, War and Navy Building.

This is the most elaborate of all the decorations. Stately columns greet the eye on approaching this court of honor. The Sphinx is present in watchful silence. There are flowers everywhere. Festoons of roses are placed at regular intervals. At least 100 palms were brought from Florida for the occasion. The court is a waving mass of Shrine colors, and the Stars and Stripes.

In the center of the garden, immediately in front of the White House, is the representation of the throne. From here the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, congressmen, the diplomatic corps and nobles of the Mystic Shrine, with their wives and friends, will review the pageants.

Two large columns of so-called Karnak design have arisen majestically at the Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets entrances to the "Garden of Allah," and a group of four smaller columns of different design are at Madison Place. Farther on, at Jackson Place, there is a group of columns of "Philae" design, to give symmetry to the plan.

These 12 columns are reproductions of the ones in the Temple of Ammon at Karnak and the Temple of Isis at Philae.

Exact Reproductions

Mortimer Clarke, the archæologist who designed the Karnak columns, declares them to be exact reproductions of the originals in the Temple at Karnak. While the original Egyption columns are 70 feet high, those in the court of honor here are 54 feet in height, but the decorators have faithfully followed the originals in reproducing their configuration.

Mr. Clarke some time ago visited the Temple of Karnak and made a photograph of the ornate columns. This photograph shows columns of the lotus blossom and papyrus bud types, and of the palm order, which he has used as his models.

"The most ancient of these columns," he said, "is the palm. The papyrus bud and lotus blossom types are of more recent origin. This is explained by the fact that the Temple of Karnak never was completed. It was started about the eighteenth dynasty, or about 1800 B.C., and the palm columns standing in the ruins were of that period. The papyrus bud and lotus came later in the same temple."

Representatives of Early American History in Pageant

© Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

Indian Chiefs Who Will March With Masons. Left to Right, They Are Eagle Plume, Curly Bear, Fish Skin Wolf and Black Wolf

PAGEANT TO SHOW MASONS' PART IN AMERICAN HISTORY

More Than 10,000 Persons and 30 Floats in Line—Indians and Cowboys to Take Part

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—Epochal events in American history, in which Masons took prominent parts, will be portrayed in a pageant, to be given Thursday night, as a part of the festival of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. More than 10,000 persons will participate in the procession, and there will be 30 floats.

The parade will be divided into three sections. The first will be entirely military and naval; the second will be composed of Indians, cowboys and cowgirls and the third of historical floats.

Every branch of the military and naval services will be represented in the military section. Veterans of the Civil War, from Union and Confederate ranks, will march side by side.

About 130 Indians from the Cherokee, Blackfoot, Crow and Cheyenne tribes will be in the procession, with about 30 cowboys and cowgirls. Several floats will depict historic events in which Indians took part.

The third grand division will consist of illuminated floats, Shrine bands and uniformed patrols of the Masonic orders. All the male characters in the floats in this division will be taken by young men belonging to the local organization of the Order of De Molay for boys. The De Molays are known as the junior Masons, their ages ranging from 16 to 21. All the girls and women in the division are relatives of Shriners.

Almas Temple Leads Line

Almas Temple of Washington will lead the division with a float welcoming the Shriners of North America to the national capital. Mecca Temple of New York, the first temple in this country, will have a float representing the woman who lived in a shoe and had so many children she didn't know what to do. The woman in this case will be Mecca Temple and the children the 156 temples scattered over the United States and having a total membership of upward of 600,000 men.

Solomon's Temple, symbol of Masonry, is depicted in the course of construction. Knights Templar in the crusades are represented in another float, while the execution of Jacques De Molay, last Grand Commander, Knights Templar, in France, is one of the more pretentious portrayals.

Pocohontas interceding for Capt. John Smith is the theme of another, and William Penn making peace with the Indians is also depicted. The Boston Tea Party, in which Masons are reported to have taken the leading part in throwing the tea overboard, is vividly represented.

Heroes of Revolution

The Mason, Patrick Henry, is shown making his famous plea, "Give me liberty or give me death," while Paul Revere, another member of the Masonic order, is portrayed in his memorable ride through the streets of Boston and the countryside, rousing the Minute Men. Gen. Joseph Warren, a Grand Master of Masons, is pictured at Bunker Hill.

The signing of the Declaration of Independence forms the subject for another float. It is recalled that all but one who signed that document were Masons. The ringing of the Liberty Bell on July 4, 1776, was done by a Mason, and so the pageant committee included a float representing that event.

George Washington, the "master builder," a Mason, who was surrounded in all his work for his country by members of this world-wide organization, is the subject of several floats. Washington crossing the Delaware forms the event for one of them. The "Father of his Country" is shown attending a Masonic Lodge at Valley Forge, and Washington laying the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States, with Masonic exercises, comprises the subject of another float.

Franklin in France

Franklin, a Mason, is depicted pleading America's cause at the court of Louis XVI, and there is a brilliant float, portraying John Paul Jones, the Mason, who is known as the "Father of the United States Navy."

John Marshall, a Grand Master of Masons, the great chief justice, is shown in another exhibit, while those two Masons who crossed the American continent to Oregon in 1805, Lewis and Clark, are also represented. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, is also honored.

The "little red school house," called the "hope of America," is the theme of one of the exhibits.

Francis Scott Key is represented writing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Almas Temple Pageant Committee is headed by Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, with Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gilchrist, vice-chairman. Other members are William Musser, Victor Evans, William B. Severe, V. C. Kylberg, Brig.-Gen. B. J. Lloyd, Capt. George A. Unmach, U. S. A., Lieut Robert S. Bassler, U. S. N., F. C. Brady, Capt. George M. Chandler, U. S. A., Dr. J. M Gillespie, C. W. Hoover, Philip Herman, and C. C. Coombs.

SHRINE OPENS CONVENTION, JOURNEYS TO MOUNT VERNON

(Continued from Page 1)

gram today is the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon by the Imperial Potentate, James Sutton McCandless of Aloha Temple, Honolulu, Hawaii, accompanied by his illustrious Divan, potentates and past potentates of many temples. Many ladies were in the party, which left flowers at the home of the first President, a Mason, George Washington.

Unveiling and dedication of the Zero Milestone, immediately south of the White House, was another high light in the convention today. This monument designates the point at which the entire road system of the United States begins and from which all road calculations will be made.

Lieut.-Col. C. O. Sherrill, military aide to the President, Noble Warren G. Harding, was to introduce the presiding officer, Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War. Addresses were to be given by Thomas H. McDonald, director of the United States Bureau of Public Roads; J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, representing the American Automobile Association, and Roy D. Chapin, representing the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Motor Caravan Arrives

The transcontinental Shrine motor caravan, led by Bernard S. McMahon, arrived for the dedication of the milestone and other festivities incidental to the forty-ninth annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The caravan began at Oakland, Cal., with 10 cars, and at every city en route to Washington, additional cars joined in the caravan, until there were several hundred machines in the procession when it arrived here this afternoon.

Scores of thousands of persons lined the banks of the Potomac River for the parade this afternoon of about 150 motorboats and yachts, while another huge throng gathered at "Home, Sweet Home," the replica of the John Howard Payne cottage at East Hampton, L. I., the inspiration of the famous lyric.

Washington assumed its Oriental holiday atmosphere on Sunday morning, when the Imperial Potentate, "Sunny Jim" McCandless, and his illustrious party arrived at Union Station. There were about 50,000 persons there to greet the monarch of Shriners in things fraternal as he alighted from a special train that started its trek across the continent at San Francisco, Cal.

Noisy Welcome

All the uniform bodies of Almas Temple of Washington, headed by the Illustrious Potentate, Leonard P. Steuart, and his divan, and by the ladies' committee, of which Mrs. Steuart is chairman, were on hand to offer their salaams to the ranking officer of the order.

Train after train of visiting caravans arrived at the station immediately before the Imperial Potentate stepped from his special. All joined in the noisy welcome. The 60-piece band from Damascus Temple of Rochester, N. Y., second oldest temple in the order, alternated with Almas Temple band in furnishing music, while the Almas Glee Club managed to sing the official song of welcome, "Hail to Mecca, Oh Sons of the East."

There was a continuous roar of applause and greeting from the thousands of persons assembled during the 15 minutes that the Imperial party was at the station, exchanging greetings.

There followed the procession to the hotel headquarters of the Imperial party. Mr. McCandless was within the first car, which was painted entirely in white. The Almas Temple units were next. The other temples followed—Islam of San Francisco, Aloha of Honolulu in uniforms of white and with the lei, the Hawaiian floral wreath, around their necks, and Nemesis of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Special Postal Service Provided for Shriners

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—One of the details incidental to the Shriners' convention here has been the task of handling the mail of the visitors. Special post offices have been opened at the headquarters of each of the Shrine temples, and extra "rural" service has been provided for the "cities on rails."

Much of the mail being received bears no street or other city address. Pursuant to the instructions sent out several weeks ago by the Post Office Department, a large volume of mail simply bears the word "Shriner," with the name of the addressee's temple on the envelope.

The permanent postal stations are open day and night. Several temporary post offices have been opened in the business section to accommodate the sojourners, and a mobile post office runs along Pennsylvania Avenue.

Medinah Temple, Chicago, Sends 5000 to Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 4—One of the largest delegations in the Shrine convention is that from Medinah Temple of Chicago, which is the largest of the temples. The Chicago pilgrims, headed by their Illustrious Potentate, James Todd, descended on Washington in six Pullman trains, in addition to the regular trains serving the capital from Chicago.

The estimate was that Medinah sent 5000 Shriners and their immediate families to the session of the Imperial Council here. They certainly made a loud noise, as they passed through the Union Station. Mr. Todd brought along a brass band of 200 pieces, an Oriental band of 150 pieces, a battalion of five companies and 200 chanters.

The patrols are under command of Maj. Frank C. Roundy, Past Illustrious Potentate, while the headquarters delegation is headed by Thomas J. Houston, Imperial Inner Guard. The bands are under direction of Will H. Wade, who led the host to San Francisco last year.

Medinah saw to it that pilgrims passing through Chicago and headed for Washington were entertained in a manner befitting the nobility. The temple served them meals and had a fleet of 100 automobiles to show them the city. Theater parties were given and the Illinois Athletic Club opened its doors to nobles.

AMERICANS VISIT WAEREGHEM

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 4—Yesterday the American colony of Brussels and Antwerp went to Waereghem, Flanders, where 300 American soldiers who fell during the war are interred. Belgian society joined the Americans, as well as a delegate of the Minister of National Defense. Bands played the American anthem.

Along the Road to Mecca

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 4

THIRTY Arabian horses, gathered from the great horse markets of America, have been brought to the convention by Abu Bekr Temple of Sioux City, Ia., for participation in the Shrine parades. This mounted patrol is captained by E. J. Rainey, and every member is an experienced horseman.

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One of the most complete collections of photographs of national parks in the United States, the one in the main corridor of the Interior Department building, has been opened for inspection of visiting Shriners. The collection included about 60 pictures representing Yellowstone, Yosemite, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Zion, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, Hot Springs, Mesa Verde and the two island parks, Lafayette on Mount Desert Island, Maine, and Hawaii National Park, Island of Hawaii.

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"Wisconsin Night" was celebrated today at the hotel headquarters of Tripoli Temple of Milwaukee. Every "Badger" and every former Wisconsin resident has been invited to be present. The Tripoli Band of 60 pieces, directed by Capt. Fred W. Brunkhorst, gave a concert, and the Arab patrol of 40 men, commanded by Capt. R. Fred Whether, gave an exhibition drill.

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The 60-piece band of Za-Ga-Hiz Temple of Des Moines, Iowa, had barely reached the national capital, with other pilgrims in the caravan from Iowa, when they began entertaining the natives and visiting Shriners with music. They gave concerts at several places on Pennsylvania Avenue, the brilliantly illuminated "Road to Mecca," for two hours.

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Nobles have begun lining up for their candidates in the political contest that comes with every Shrine convention. The battle centers on the office of Imperial Outer Guard, the lowest rank of the Imperial Divan, or governing body of Shrinedom. In eight years the Outer Guard will have advanced automatically through the various other offices and become Imperial Potentate. The contest for Outer Guard appears to have centered on John S. Fouch of Alhambra Temple, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Clifford Ireland of Mohammed Temple, Peoria, Ill., and George L. Baker of Al Kaderx Temple, Portland, Ore.

Early this morning there lined up in front of the White House the immaculate white garbed, fez-crowned members of Ben Ali Temple, with its gorgeously attired band, paying its tribute of respect to the Chief Executive and Mrs. Harding. The band played rollicking tunes, and between them there would be a shout, "What is it all about?" And a reply in hearty chorus, telling what the Shriners are going to do in Washington.

"Where are you from?" asked a bystander of the Ben Ali end man.

"Sacramento."

"Three hundred strong," said the next man.

"Two special trains," added a third.

Then the band began again, tum-tee-ump-tee-tee, and conversation was lost.

Ben Ali is the baby temple operating under dispensation.

"What does that mean" asked the inquiring barbarian, pointing to a yellow silk ribbon on which were the words, "Smile with Nile."

The woman who wore the ribbon smiled and said, "Why, Nile is our temple and 'Smile with Nile' is our slogan. Lu-lu offered us $1000 for a slogan but we wouldn't give it to them."

"I'm at a discount," complained the sketch artist, "look at that color, look at it!" and following his gesture the eye beheld reds and greens and purples that smote the senses harshly in too near a view, but made at a little distance a holiday picture, with a dash and verve that stirred one to sympathetic gaiety. Men who shy at a necktie of other than the most subdued tones will on an occasion like this insouciantly don baggy green trousers, a purple velvet Zouave jacket and a red fez with a dangling tassel. "It's the peacock in them," a woman commented. "Actually, men like to strut. The Shrine carnival gives them an opportunity to indulge in this desire without the shame that ordinarily attends their plunge into the gaudy."

The mildest of the costumes is of soft, old blue, which helps to tone down startling greens and reds and yellows.

"But look at the women," said the one who accused men of the peacock tendencies. A white fez and a badge is the utmost of their decoration. Otherwise they are garbed as at ordinary times.

As the day wore on, the serenades at the White House became almost continuous. One of the early groups was Damascus Temple from Rochester, N. Y., wearing spic and span costumes patterned after those of the Saracens of old, with full red trousers, long yellow silk capes flowing behind, and yellow silk headdresses. Led by a riotous band, the Damascus nobles filed past the State Department and lined up before the executive offices while accompanying natives maneuvred for snapshots. Damascus can sing. The serenade in honor of the President was sung with four parts and with all the traditional "pep" of college songs. A group of newspaper men on the executive office steps applauded for encores and if the President did not hear the song the walls of his office are truly sound proof.

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Al Menah Temple of Nashville, Tenn., of which Ifa Parker is Illustrious Potentate, will furnish a feature in the Shrine parade in the form of a "dancing flivver," that jumps and sways, throws a smoke screen and fires a cartridge.

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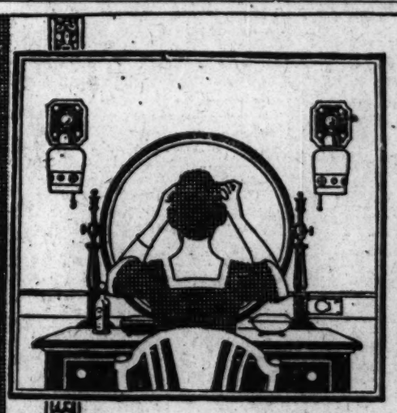

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GERMANY TO BE REPRESENTED IN NEXT INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Details for Gathering of Statesmen and Publicists at Williams College Announced

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 4—Statesmen and publicists from England, France, Germany and Argentina will address the third annual session of the Institute of Politics, which opens at Williams College on July 27, President Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute, announced here last night. Viscount Birkenhead leads the list of guests from abroad, but the English point of view will be further presented by Sir Edward Grigg, former political secretary to Lloyd George. Canon Ernest Dimnet, professor in the College Stanislas, Paris, will represent France.

Count Harry Kessler is the speaker chosen from Germany, the first German ever invited to lecture at the institute. Count Kessler served as Germany's first Minister to Poland and is known in Berlin as leader of the famous "Nie-Wieder-Krieg" demonstrations. From Argentina comes Dr. Estanislao Zeballos, distinguished international lawyer, who has been Minister of Foreign Relations in three Argentina cabinets. A brief course of public lectures will also be given by Sir Paul Vinogradoff, formerly of Moscow, now professor of jurisprudence in Oxford University.

Chief innovation at this year's session will be the establishment of so-called "open conferences." In the past, all active debate on foreign affairs at the institute has been carried on by the members in the regular round-table conferences which are limited in enrollment. This year, two special conferences will be conducted on the public forum plan, with the entire membership and many outside speakers participating.

First Open Conference

The first open conference, meeting several times weekly throughout the institute's session from July 27 to Aug. 25, will be led by William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. "Current Foreign Policies as Affected by International Trade and Finance" will be the topic under discussion. United States policy as to the distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs will receive special attention, and the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Mines, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Department of Agriculture will send representatives to Williamstown to show the Government's point of view in these matters.

The second conference will deal with foreign relations of the British Empire, under the direction of Hon. Philip H. Kerr of London, Eng.

Among the round-tables which will be held as usual for study and debate among special expert groups of the membership, prominent interest is expressed in the conference to be conducted by Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian Ambassador in Washington. Another new conference leader this year will be DeWitt Clinton Poole, chief of the division of Eastern European affairs in the Department of State, Washington, D. C. His subject will be "The Conduct of Foreign Relations Under Modern Democratic Conditions."

"Current Problems of the Near East" will be presented by Prof. William L. Westermann of Cornell University; and for the first time in the history of the institute specific attention will be devoted to "The League of Nations," under the direction of Royal Meeker, former United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Conference leaders of former years who will conduct tables this year are Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan, and Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University.

Large Advance Enrollment

Speaking of the advance enrollment, Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary of the institute, said that the membership will consist this year of more than 200 college presidents and professors, officers of the army and navy, lawyers and business men, leaders of women's clubs and many lecturers on current events.

The army registrations, as assigned by the Adjutant General, are as follows: Colonels Herbert B. Crosby, Lawrence B. Simonds, Samuel C. Vestal; William P. Wooten, and John E. Woodward; Lieutenant Colonels George T. Bowman and Kerr T. Riggs; Majors Charles Keller, George A. Lynch and Walter C. Short. New York registrations include R. C. Leffingwell, E. Parmalee Prentice and James W. Brown of Editor and Publisher.

Completing the promise of his original guarantee, Bernard M. Baruch of New York City will again defray the expense of the institute's third session. All persons qualified to participate in the discussion by reason of special knowledge or experience in the field of international relations, are eligible for membership.

Round Table Conferences

The subjects of the round-table conferences, with the names of their chairmen, are as follows:

1. International Problems of the Pacific: Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University.
2. Russia: Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian ambassador.
3. Race as a Factor in Politics: Prof. William McDougall of Harvard University.
4. Conduct of Foreign Relations Under Modern Democratic Conditions: DeWitt Clinton Poole of the Department of State.
5. Law of the Air: Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan.
6. International Problems of the American Continent: Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union.
7. The Near East: Prof. William L. Westermann of Cornell University.
8. The League of Nations: Royal Meeker, former United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

HIGHWAYS FOUND TO BE EXCELLENT

Main Routes Through New England in Good Condition for Summer Travel

By the United Press

With the opening of summer resorts, and the touring season already under way, reports to the Automobile Legal Association here indicate that New England highways are in good condition for the heavy traffic of summer.

The routes from Boston to Albany by way of Springfield and Pittsfield, and by the Mohawk Trail are in good condition, except for a few stretches under repair. One detour east of Fitchburg will be encountered on the Mohawk Trail route.

From Boston to Portland the best road is via the Newburyport turnpike, rather than the shore road. From Boston to Cape Cod the roads are still in good condition. From Boston to Nashua, N. H., the road is in fair condition.

The roads from Concord, N. H., through to the White Mountains via the Daniel Webster highway are fairly good except for some repair work and a rough stretch in Franconia Notch. Motorists going to Burlington, Vt., should take the route via Nashua, Keene, Bellows Falls and Rutland, which is in fair condition.

All roads in Vermont are in fair condition except from St. Johnsbury to Burlington, where they are slightly rough.

In Maine from Portland to Bangor via Rockland the road is in first-class condition with the exception of one stretch of rough traveling near North Edgecomb. Other roads are in fair condition.

Rhode Island roads are fair except on the Providence Turnpike from Boston, which is still rough. The shore road from westerly to New London, Conn., is "wavy."

The best route through Connecticut for cars coming from the north is via Springfield and Hartford. Motorists bound for New York will find the route by way of Waterbury and Danbury better than the shore road, which is rough from New Haven to New York.

WESLEYAN OFFICIALS ELECTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 4—The college body of Wesleyan University has elected Marshall L. Umpleby of Uxbridge, Mass., as its president for the next school year. Other elections by the college body were: Secretary and treasurer, Lawrence B. Hillyer, West New Brighton, N. Y.; manager of baseball, Carl W. Olson, Elmsford, N. Y.; manager of track, Francis K. Moll, Pottsville, Pa.; manager of tennis, Waldo B. Miller, Swarthmore, Pa.; assistant baseball manager, F. C. Thomas Jr., Philadelphia; assistant track manager, S. I. Davenport Jr., Plymouth, Pa.; assistant tennis manager, Paul A. Reynolds, Newton, Ia.; assistant golf manager, Standish O. Smith, Philadelphia.

LETTER CARRIERS HEAR MR. COOLIDGE

Massachusetts Association Addressed by Vice-President

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4—Pleading for the further development of the fundamental virtues of American character which in its adherence to justice and righteousness had done so much for the development of civilization, Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, addressed the Massachusetts Association of Letter Carriers at its banquet here last night.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an increase in the rate for special delivery letters and packages on a basis of 10 cents for every five pounds in place of the present flat rate of 10 cents.

Dennis A. Shea of New Bedford was elected president. The other officers chosen were: Joel Abraham of Boston, vice-president; John J. English of Worcester, secretary; Edward W. Hynes of Fitchburg, treasurer; William E. Carney, Boston, delegate to the national convention.

Among the resolutions adopted: That national officers seek legislation protecting men in the automobile branch against damages; to have rules issued enabling employes to draw salaries between pay days; for Saturday half holidays; for honest enforcement of the eight and ten-hour law; asking Congress to enact new classification act increasing the minimum salary from $1400 to $1800 and the maximum from $1800 to $2400; abandonment of Christmas Day deliveries; modification of the present standard of efficiency; appointment of an adequate number of men to restore the service to normalcy; double pay for overtime, and for legislation to provide uniforms for carriers.

The delegates went on record as condemning the movement for special salary for larger offices, endorsed an 85 cents per hour rate for subs and asked that the Government be obliged to faithfully observe the 90-day limitation for temporary subs.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE WILL GRADUATE 67

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4 (Special)—The International Y. M. C. A. College, at its commencement, June 15, will graduate 67 students, 48 in the physical education course, six in the secretarial course, eight in the boys' work course, and five in the course fitting for county work. Four others are expected to receive their diplomas later when the summer school is in session. The class includes, besides Americans, one from England, two from South America, three Chinese, one Armenian and one Australian.

Frank A. Vanderlip will be the commencement speaker. His subject will be "The Practical Value of International Good Will," and his remarks will contain a summing up of observations on a recent visit to the Orient. Following the commencement exercises the new gymnastics building will be dedicated, with an address by Dr. William G. Ballantine, former head of Bible instruction in the college.

ANCIENTS OBSERVE THEIR ANNIVERSARY

Boston's Famous Artillery Company Holds Exercises in Faneuil Hall and on Common

While cannon boomed and snare drums riffled and fifes shrilled a salute, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston today observed their two hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary on Boston Common and later in the Old South Meeting House, following parades through Boston's downtown streets from historic Faneuil Hall, where they have had their armory time out of mind. Tonight in the Copley-Plaza Hotel the company will hold its annual dinner where Governor Cox will be the principal speaker. This is the more appropriate as the Governor is an active member of the venerable military organization.

The two hundred and eighty-sixth election of officers was held on Boston Common and William N. McKenna of Boston was elected captain. Other officers elected follow: First lieutenant, Maj. Albert F. Walker of Winthrop; second lieutenant, Sergt. Edward N. West of Boston; adjutant, Capt. Henry A. Hale Jr. of Malden; first sergeant of infantry, Lester Perrine of Boston; second sergeant of infantry, Maj. James F. Weston of Winthrop; third sergeant of infantry, Justin A. Duncan of Winthrop; fourth sergeant of infantry, George M. Rogers of Milton; fifth sergeant of infantry, James W. Holt of Medford; sixth sergeant of infantry, John J. Barker of Arlington; first sergeant of artillery, Capt. Edwin H. Cooper of Boston; second sergeant of artillery, Lieut. Harold G. Campbell of Boston; third sergeant of artillery, Lieut. Richard W. Clare of Mattapan; fourth sergeant of artillery, Roscoe E. Estes of Somerville; fifth sergeant of artillery, Ichabod Bunker of West Roxbury; sixth sergeant of artillery, Walter E. Frost of Wollaston; quartermaster, Lieut. George A. Shackford of Milton; commissary, Capt. Jacob Fottler of Boston; paymaster and treasurer, Lieut. George E. Hall of Roslindale, and assistant paymaster, Capt. James D. Coady of Charlestown.

At the Old South Meeting House, following the election on the Common, the sermon was preached by Rev. Dudley Hayes Ferrell of Lynn, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. He took as his theme, "The Essentials of Civilization." He made a brief review of past civilizations of the world and said that the lack of each civilization was its greatest possession. They all accommodated the wants of men, neglecting the needs of men.

He held that wealth and intellect were not necessarily heralds to dissoluation of a civilization. He said that he believed that the only way to give substantiation to our dream of greatness and reality to our hope of a future free from a backward step is a reaffirmation upon our part as a people of a belief in the reality of God and acceptance of spiritual ideals. He said: "I claim that a survey of the demands of the truth and right and even a limited reading of the mind of God means salavation."

The Rev. R. Perry Bush of Chelsea, Grand Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts read an original ode entitled, "The Ancients, Defenders of Liberty."

The streets were lined with people eager to see the new uniforms of the "Ancients" which were worn by but a few men comparatively, the orders for the uniforms being given to the tailors too late for a supply for the entire company.

The Old Guard of New York, the Bristol Train of Artillery from Rhode Island, the Heven Grays, the First Light Infantry Regiment from Providence, the second Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, the Fusilier Veterans of Boston, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., the Varnum Continentals of East Greenwich, R. I., the Lexington Minute Men and the Worcester Continentals, all visiting organizations, attracted much attention in the parade

M. A. C. TWO YEAR CLASS GRADUATED

Ninety-Eight Students Receive Their Certificates

AMHERST, Mass., June 4 (Special)—The largest two-year class yet to be graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College—98—received certificates today at the completion of their commencement exercises. More than 90 per cent of the class are going immediately into farming, all but a very few on Massachusetts farms.

"Overurbanism" is a danger that is not taken with sufficient seriousness in America, Albert E. Roberts, rural secretary of the Y. M. C. A., told the two-year graduates yesterday in preaching the baccalaureate address. He deplored the passing of political power to the cities, but even more the acceptance of the draining of the strength of the country institutions as inevitable by some leaders in the national life.

To apply an industrial system to farming, as urged by some prophets of efficiency, he said, would mean the disappearance of some of the most fundamental American institutions—the country home, country church, country school and country community. The most lucky exhibition of democracy is American municipal government, he said. He would encourage the farm and community life for its stabilizing influence nationally. "It has vitalized our great cities."

DRY SITUATION SAID TO IMPROVE

Assistant United States Attorney Finds Enforcement in Massachusetts Is Better

Prohibition enforcement in Massachusetts is growing steadily better despite inadequate state laws to back up the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, as evidenced by the fact that up to June 1 of the present year more violators of the Volstead Act were sent to jail and a greater amount in fines were taken in by the federal courts sitting in Boston than during the entire year of 1922.

This is the statement made today by Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Stone, who is the present attorney for the Government in Boston prohibition trials, explained his statements as follows:

"State prohibition laws are to be expected, and it is the duty of every state to pass them, but prohibition is being enforced in Massachusetts with creditable efficiency, just as it will have to be enforced now in New York, without much help from state officers.

"We have been able to make a better showing in the courts this year than formerly because the judges have given liquor cases more of their time. Crowded dockets have in the past caused such delays that cases have been lost on that account alone, and many guilty of violating the dry laws have escaped punishment.

"Governor Smith's act in repealing the Mullan-Gage law constitutes a violence to our conception of government. It will tend to lessen respect for law and obedience thereto.

"The question is not whether prohibition laws are or are not good laws, but merely that it is the law of the land, and every state is bound by it. The great State of New York sets an evil example for the country when it refuses to co-operate in the enforcement of a constitutional act. It may be the right of the citizens to change the laws which they do not approve, but the change must come by constitutional methods and through the channels provided in the Constitution.

"Sabotage is never wholesome and seldom beneficial. The issue involved is not that of prohibition, but that of respect for the Constitution and the laws made thereunder. Apparently Governor Smith lacked the courage to play the part of the statesman."

SMITH TO PRESENT BELL TO GRECOURT

Mayor of French City Invites Students to Attend Exercises

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 4 (Special)—The Mayor of Grecourt, France, has extended to all Smith College alumnæ and undergraduates an invitation to be present on July 15 at the dedication of the bell presented by Smith College to his community. The bell was given in commemoration of the remarkable work in reconstruction accomplished during the war by the Smith College Unit at Grecourt. Several members of the Smith College War Service Board will be present at the dedication ceremony: Miss Marie Wolfs, 1908, of Newark, N. J., who was at the head of the Smith Unit; Mrs. Harriet Bliss Ford, 1899, of New York City; Miss Florence Snow, 1904, of Northampton, Mass., secretary of the Alumnæ Association; and Mrs. Agnes Childs Hinckley, 1901, of Northampton, Mass. Two members of the original unit, Miss Dorothy Ainsworth, 1916, of Moline, Ill.; and Miss Millicent Lewis, 1907, of Irvington, N. Y., will also attend the celebration.

The staff for the Smith College Class Book for 1924 has been announced, and work for the publication will be organized and started under way before the close of this term. The members of the staff are: Dorothy Claggett of St. Louis, Mo., editor-in-chief; Mary Dunwody of Atlanta, Ga., assistant editor; Elizabeth Stephens of Montclair, N. J., business manager; Virginia Smith of Kansas City, Mo., sales manager; Elizabeth Boorum of New York City, advertising manager; Helen Johnson of Readville, Mass., art editor; Frances Burnham of Cambridge, Mass., assistant art editor; Jane Walden of New York City, literary editor; Dorothy Williams of East Orange, N. J., manager of senior pictures; Mary McBain of Cleveland, O., board-and-snaps editor; Ruth Richardson of Cleveland, O., assistant board-and-snaps editor; Margaret Ward of Bayonne, N. J., clubs and lists editor; Anne Cochran of Plainfield, N. J., fun-fact-and-fiction editor.

The collecting and identifying of 100 wild flowers has been incorporated as a credited course by the department of botany at Smith College. During the summer months, students taking this course will spend time in learning the hundred wild flowers, and in the fall they will be required to take a test on the names and habitat of the plants identified.

CITY TO REVALUE ALL ITS PROPERTY

Equalization of Taxes Proposed in Woonsocket, R. I.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 4 (Special)—Tax valuation consultants, engaged by the board of tax assessors, have started the collection of data which will form a basis for a revaluation of all taxable property. The movement is referred to as an attempt to equalize taxable values in the city of Woonsocket. Three experts are engaged at present under Arthur K. Woodbury.

The city is said to have reached the extent of its bonded indebtedness, and has been described within a few months by leading city officials as in danger of bankruptcy. Their contention was that this condition is due to a lack in revenue arising from the fact that large property-owning industrial concerns are not paying taxes on property valuations as proportionately high as small taxpayers.

Eleven factories had been selected for the beginning of the revaluation canvass, and in five of these, where the assessors' representatives were admitted, their work has been completed. Three are yet to be visited. Two denied admission to the tax valuation experts, and with one decision as to whether to submit to inquiry or not is under advisement.

WELFARE SOCIETY AIDS ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Deserves Fair Trial, Says Secretary of Boston Organization

Increasing efforts to aid in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment are being made by the officers and agents of the Family Welfare Society of 43 Hawkins Street, Boston, according to Stockton Raymond, executive secretary. "Prohibition deserves a fair trial," he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Its results, to date, in Massachusetts, even with lax enforcement, have proved its advantages. Prohibition cannot have a fair trial in Massachusetts until the State enacts an enforcement law."

Agents of the Family Welfare Society are under instruction, he said, to co-operate with the enforcement officers of the Government in seeing to it that the Eighteenth Amendment is obeyed. The instructors of the society are doing everything in their power to inculcate temperance ideals in every home they visit and care for.

"When we find something irregular," said Mr. Raymond, "such as the operation or attempted operation of a still in a home our agents visit, we try to show the persons who are responsible the wrong they are doing and are likely to do. We tell them they are duty bound to obey the law of the land and we also tell them the stuff they make will work irreparable physical injury and do great moral injury at the same time. We are not detectives, but we co-operate sensibly with the prohibition enforcement officials and expect to continue to do so."

Mr. Raymond said the directors of the Family Welfare Society are aware of the growing influence for good their organization has in this community. He said the lessons learned this month in Washington, where the National Conference of Social Workers was held, were important in many directions and in none more so than in bringing home the truth that social workers can do more than perhaps any other element in the community to back up prohibition enforcement officials. He continued:

We learned there that we can get the leaves and the twigs even if the federal enforcement bureau must be depended upon to get to the roots of the illicit liquor business in this country. The churches can do and are doing much to help, but social welfare workers have opportunities that others do not get. I am trying to make our temperance work more practical all the time, for our experience has been that no agency does more to blast home life and shatter home ties than liquor and its train of sorrows.

We don't palter about this thing, I tell you. I take no stock in the camouflage about light wines and beers. These laws are not enforceable when tried, as they have been time and again in this country. It is impossible to have chemists on hand all the time to watch the product; and then again, men and women know perfectly well that wine and beer intoxicate those who drink them. License was a failure, too. It was tried for years in this and other states, and the evils of the liquor business grew under this legalized restriction all the time. The same is true of all other forms of minor restriction.

STORAGE BATTERIES TO HELP PIT PONIES

NOTTINGHAM, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—It is gratifying to know that efforts are being actively pushed forward to dispense with the necessity of ponies in deep and hot coal pits. It has long been a matter of concern to thinking people that these animals should have to spend their existence down in the bowels of the earth away from the sunlight, air, and fields to which they so essentially belong.

Through the generosity of C. P. Markham, the well-known and popular Derbyshire coal owner, inventors will shortly be concentrating on the discovery of the most efficient substitute for these ponies. Mr. Markham has offered £1000 for the safest and most efficient type of electric storage battery locomotive invented to displace the ponies in deep and hot mines.

POLITICS NAMED AS OBSTACLE TO CHANGING BANKRUPTCY LAW

Parties Are Said to Be Unwilling to Take Responsibility of Increasing Officeholders

That political exigencies will enter largely into the consideration of some of the proposals for changes in the present bankruptcy laws to be made by the bankruptcy committee of the Merchants Association of New York, Robert A. B. Cook, chairman of the bankruptcy committee of the Commercial Law League of America, warns those who are trying to bring about the alteration of the statutes.

Mr. Cook, who is also chairman of the subcommittee of the National Association of Credit Men and has charge of its bankruptcy bills before the Congress, spoke of his own experiences in Washington before congressional committees, saying:

Had some of the members of the committee of the New York Merchants' Association appointed to study the bankruptcy laws been with me on some of my many trips to Washington during the past year as a member of the bankruptcy executive committee of the National Association of Credit Men, they would realize, as I do, that politics and political expediency have much to do with the fate of any legislative changes proposed.

I have in recollection that on several occasions during the last session of Congress, the Attorney-General's office and I considered, along with Judge Andrew J. Volstead, who was then head of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, the expediency of placing the office of referee in bankruptcy on a salary basis.

It was our suggestion that a salary of $7000 be paid to the referees in the larger cities, because these men would be called upon to handle several hundreds of cases each year. We also proposed that salaries for referees be graduated downward for those in smaller communities. It was proposed that these smaller salaries be fixed by the office of the Attorney-General in the light of the statistics gathered by his office throughout the period of 24 years and more while the present law has been in operation.

While we found Judge Volstead favorably inclined to the idea, yet—and I feel that I can say this without breaking any confidence—it was his asserted opinion that neither party would care to take the responsibility of placing so many additional high-salaried officeholders on the Government pay roll, even though the Government was assured of reimbursement from bankrupt estates.

I have no doubt that Judge Volstead reflected the views of practically every member of his committee when he made this statement. I am quite sure, too, from my several talks with Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who was one of the framers of the present bankruptcy law, that he would have opposed an amendment of this nature before the judiciary committee of the Senate, of which he was chairman, and on the floor of the Senate as well. Perhaps the changed conditions in the Federal Congress resulting from the passing of Senator Nelson and the defeat of Representative Volstead may result in different views being entertained. Yet I seriously question this, particularly indeed as the suggestion of the New York committee goes considerably farther than anything we ever had in mind.

The adoption of the committee's recommendations would create between 3000 and 4000 new federal officeholders, of whom 1500 to 2000 would each have an annual salary of $7500. In addition to recommending salaried receivers, the committee also recommends a clerk and a stenographer for each receiver. Perhaps there also would be quarters to provide for them. Whether these salaries and expenses would be paid out of the public treasury, or from receipts from bankrupt estates, we are left to conjecture.

FARMERS SEEK REPRESENTATION

Maine Organizations Have Candidate for Highway Board

EAST SANGERVILLE, Me., June 4 (Special)—A circular letter is being sent to the various agricultural organizations in Maine favoring the appointment of John W. Leland of East Sangerville as a member of the State Highway Commission, in succession to Col. William M. Ayer, whose term of office will expire next month and who is not a candidate for reappointment. This letter is signed by Wilson H. Conant of Buckfield, president of the Maine Fruit Growers' Association; William J. Thompson of South China, master of the Maine State Grange; Julian Emery of Bar Harbor, president of the Maine Federation of Farm Bureaux; Leslie E. McIntire of East Waterford, member of the State Grange executive committee; Harold H. Nash of Camden, president of the Maine Dairymen's Association.

The letter emphasizes the importance of agriculture and the extent to which its development in Maine is dependent on good farm-to-market roads. Mr. Leland's work as a Representative in the Legislature in favor of the expenditure of more money in rural highway improvement is cited, and the letter adds: "Mr. Leland's ability and his broadminded, practical consideration of the problems that relate to highway improvement were recognized by every one of his associates in the Maine Legislature last winter and by those connected with the State Highway Department."

Mr. Leland is owner of a large dairy farm, is president of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations, president of the Maine Seed Improvement Association, member of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Council representing the Maine Dairymen's Association, president of the Piscataquis Farm Bureau, master of Piscataquis Pomona Grange, and chairman of the legislative committee of the Maine State Grange.

BROWN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4 (Special)—Addison B. Poland of Newark, N. J., former New Jersey all-star interscholastic football player and shot-putter, and now a sophomore in Brown University, has received the class of 1905 scholarship, it was announced today. The scholarship, the income of a fund raised by the Brown graduates of 1905, is given to an undergraduate designated by a committee of the class, subject to the approval of President Faunce. All-around ability, as well as scholarly qualities, count in the award.

MAINE TO STAND BY FEDERAL LAWS

Dry Enforcement Officers Can Be Sent to New York and State Will Do Work

AUGUSTA, Me., June 4—Asserting that the State of Maine will uphold not only its own laws but the federal laws as well, Gov. Percival Baxter, in a statement issued today, said that if necessary the United States prohibition enforcement workers in his State can be relieved from duty there and sent to New York to help to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment there.

"Rum runners, bootleggers and those 'personal liberty' advocates who are unwilling to make a sacrifice of their appetites to aid their weaker brothers, see a new day dawning," he said. "The Empire State has taken a step backward which, however, will but spur the friends of law, order and prohibition to greater efforts.

"I am a great believer in state rights but in a great moral issue like prohibition every state is under a sacred obligation to stand squarely behind the Federal Government. The wet element in New York is temporarily in the saddle, but it well may have difficulty in maintaining its position.

"The State of Maine will enforce its own temperance laws and will bend every effort to enforce the federal laws as well. If necessary we can release all federal agents in Maine for duty in New York, and our own house will be kept in order without them."

WOMEN DEMAND BETTER BOOKS

Start Crusade for Abolishment of Decadent Literature

Leadership in a concerted movement on behalf of better American books is asked of club women of Massachusetts by the literature chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado Springs, Col., through the Massachusetts state chairman, Mrs. Clara E. Webber of East Bridgewater. In a last word to literature committees before the close of the club year Mrs. Webber recommends that the committees make this a definite object of work for the year 1923-24.

Quoting a letter from Mrs. Miller she says that never was such a movement more needed than at the present moment. "Never has it been more necessary to avoid the average opinion and think for one's self when judging a book. . . . Think, instead of blindly accepting the list of best sellers as your reading list.

"What would happen if the club women of America would refuse to read anything except pure diction and real literature for a year? . . . Let us have a revolt in literature. Will not the fortunate women of Massachusetts, with their wonderful heritage of culture, be the first to enlist in this new crusade for a literature worthy of our great, free land and its glorious past?"

Reports of club activities during the year now closing indicate very general interest in educational matters. While some clubs are co-operating with superintendents of schools to bring about close relations between community and school, others are studying local conditions. A scholarship or loan fund has been established by 38 clubs.

M. HERRIOT TO VISIT AMERICA

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 4—It is understood that M. Herriot, the French Radical chief, will leave for America on a short visit toward the middle of July. He announced this to the good will delegates at Lyons. He has had an invitation from the New York Chamber of Commerce. It will be remembered that M. Herriot, who is the Mayor of Lyons, a great industrial town, recently went to Russia.

Boston Arranges to Conduct "Play School" During Summer

Courses Will Include Dramatics, Dressmaking, Millinery, Lacemaking and Shopwork

To the summer review schools, the school-supervised playgrounds and the outdoor handwork centers, has been added this year a "play school," so that Boston children are almost as well provided for by the school department during the vacation months as they are during the other 10 months of the year.

The "play school," to be opened in the Michelangelo Building on Charter Street in the North End, will give little attention to books, but it will emphasize story-telling, dramatics, and handwork such as lacemaking, dressmaking, millinery and shopwork. The work will not be as intensive, however, as it is during the regular school year. The "play school" is to be a real school in the sense that it will have regular sessions and enrollment with certain obligations on the part of the children.

On the contrary, the outdoor handwork centers will be entirely informal, the children coming and going as they please. They will engage in such things as basketry, weaving, bookbinding, whittling; they will bring chairs to cane and other household furniture to repair. Four of these centers will be in operation this year, one in the West End, one in South Boston, another in Hyde Park and the fourth in Dorchester.

The summer review schools are gaining in favor among the children, as well as among teachers and school authorities. While their number is not to be increased this year, the enrollment is expected to be greater. They now are used, not only by pupils who have failed in one or two subjects which they wish to make up, which was the schools' original purpose, but by children who have been admitted to higher grades on conditions. The latter pupils endeavor through the summer review schools to eliminate the conditions.

The summer work of the schools will begin June 25, and be continued for 40 days.

SHOE WORKERS STILL RETURNING

Brockton Manufacturers Report Conditions Improved After Week-End Closing

BROCKTON, Mass., June 4 (Special)—With the reopening of Brockton factories this morning after the week-end closing, local manufacturers report conditions improved. Increases are claimed in various departments over the number at work the past week, despite the increased picket forces of the striking secessionists from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

To prevent workers from returning this morning the secessionists greatly increased their pickets at the larger factories. But for this fact many more more would have returned, as hundreds went to the factories but withdrew when confronted by pickets. A few more lasters were reported at work today, but not enough to keep up production for other crafts, who have returned in much larger numbers. At one large factory the dressers and packers, the first workers to secede, were reported as having returned 100 per cent strong.

The new independent union claimed last week that by today it would have signed up at least one manufacturer. This morning, however, it was stated, the signing had been deferred. The Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting this morning, reported not a single break in the ranks and reiterated its determination to have absolutely nothing to do with the independent union and to fight to the finish to maintain its contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Fay L. Carlin, who was named as business agent to succeed Richard C. Clifford of the Edge Makers' Union, after his secession today, attacked the "unknown from Montreal," who has been in Brockton eight months after "his recent failure to break up the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Montreal, and is attempting to do the game in Brockton." Carlin submitted a signed statement by the "unknown," who goes under the name of Adelard Lanouette, expressing his regret at attempting to disrupt the Montreal union.

DRYS PROTEST APPOINTMENT

Will Try to Block Confirmation of Oregon Customs Officer

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28 (Special Correspondence) — The Anti-Saloon League of Oregon and other organizations interested in the enforcement of prohibition have protested the appointment of Earl C. McFarland as collector of customs for Oregon, and are preparing to appeal to the United States Senate when it reconvenes. Mr. McFarland has just been given a recess appointment by President Harding, on recommendation of Oregon's United States senators, Charles L. McNary and Robert Stanfield.

The protest charges that Mr. McFarland is and always has been an opponent of prohibition. In 1919 when a member of the Oregon Legislature, he voted against ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Out of 90 members of the Legislature only three voted against ratification.

Senator McNary, who will seek re-election next year, according to general report which the Senator has not denied, is said to be concerned as to how the McFarland appointment may affect his political fortunes, for Oregon is a strong prohibition state and was dry before national prohibition was enacted. Senator McNary already was facing prospective active competition for the Republican nomination, and the McFarland development has not enhanced his chances, in the opinion of political observers. Mr. McFarland has issued a public statement declaring his intention as collector of customs to enforce prohibition "fearlessly and aggressively." Anti-Saloon League officials declare this does not satisfy them, and that they will proceed with their campaign against the collector's confirmation by the Senate.

G. O. P. PROPOSES TO REGAIN POWER

Republican League Is Organized in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., June 4 (Special)—To give impetus to the next Republican campaign in New Hampshire, a Republican League has been organized and opened headquarters at the capital with a permanent staff of officials to work from now until the next election in a strenuous endeavor to recover political control which was partially lost at the last election.

In January next the filings for the presidential primary, the first primary to be held in any state in the union, will begin and in March the direct popular vote for delegates to the national conventions will be polled in connection with the annual local election. In the fall a United States Senator will be chosen to succeed Henry W. Keyes, Republican. The utmost endeavors will be extended by the new organization to prevent a repetition of the result of last year when enough Republican voters stayed at home to lose the governorship and the House of Representatives and one-half of the congressional delegation.

New Hampshire is normally a Republican state. But indications are that the closest sort of struggle will proceed in the next election to determine whether the Republican Party can recover its long-time control. Most of the state patronage has been gradually shifted from the Republicans as a result of last fall's defeat, and the policy of the new Republican League will be to start from the ground up with a new and virile foundation of Republican workers.

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PLANS FORWARDED FOR TERCENTENARY

New Hampshire Celebration to Extend to Upwards of 100 Cities and Towns

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 4 (Special)—Plans for the tercentenary celebration of the settlement of New Hampshire have been somewhat changed by the Tercentenary Commission because of the general desire of upward of 100 other communities besides Portsmouth and Dover, the two cities where the original settlements were made, to participate in the exercises.

Albert O. Brown, chairman of the commission, informed a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that both cities will make good use of the $30,000 of public funds appropriated to assist in the observances. He also stated that Justice Leslie P. Snow of the New Hampshire Supreme Court has accepted an invitation to deliver the tercentenary address in place of Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, who was originally engaged for this service.

Senator Henry W. Keyes has arranged with the secretary of the navy to secure the presence in Portsmouth harbor of the Atlantic fleet during the celebration in that city on August 20. The fete at Dover will be on the following day. Invitations will be issued to Secretary Denby and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department to be the guests of the State on the twentieth.

While but one day has been officially designated by the commission in each city for purposes of celebration, the local committees in each have made such elaborate arrangements that the observances will be prolonged throughout Old Home Week, which under New Hampshire law is fixed as the third week in August. Other cities and towns in the State have also arranged programs in which the tercentenary celebration will be included in the regular Old Home Week programs.

The observance is regarded locally as second in importance only to the national tercentenary exercises that have taken place at Jamestown and Plymouth. The precise dates of the original settlements in 1623 on the Piscataqua River are not known. Old Home Week was selected by the Legisture as a proper time for this purpose because former residents and absent natives of New Hampshire are accustomed to visit the State at that time each year.

"Let us all, the people of New Hampshire, and all her sons and daughters wherever located, unite to celebrate in proper manner the beginnings of a State whose history and achievements are unsurpassed by any other in the Union," says Henry H. Metcalf, secretary of the commission in an appeal which he will send shortly to all the Home Week Associations and similar organizations.

WETS ARE ACTIVE IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4 (Special)—Evidence that the wets are maneuvering for a stronger footing in Rhode Island is seen in various movements, and especially in the efforts which are being made to pry the Kiernan state dry law repeal bill from the custody of the Senate Committee on Special Legislation. This measure passed the house by a vote of 46 to 42 and provides for a referendum.

The bill never has been taken seriously, as lawyers in both branches of the General Assembly have said that it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to delegate the power of repeal to the electorate. Further than this it is generally felt that there is no hope among the wets for favorable action by the Senate. It is believed that the present activity of the wets regarding the bill is designed to keep the prohibition question an issue.

The General Assembly will reconvene tomorrow for possible final adjournment after a session of more than 20 days longer than is provided by law.

BRITISH APPOINT AGENT

VANCOUVER, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The British Government has decided to establish a trade commissioners' office in this city in addition to the offices in operation in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The Vancouver office will be in charge of L. B. Beale, of London, who has made several trips to Canada in connection with trade matters. The chief aim of the trade commissioners is the building up of trade within the British Empire.

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THIS IS SAMMY'S MOTHER—THE COOKIE EXPERT—
—AND THIS IS BAD SIMPSON—JUST NOW HE IS WONDERING WHERE HIS OTHER SHOE IS. PRETTY SOON HE WILL GET UP AND LOOK UNDER THE BED BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT IS WHERE SNUBS USUALLY PUTS IT.
CRITTENDEN

FARMING REVIVAL PROPOSED IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Agricultural and Industrial Interests of Berkshire County Pledge Support to Movement

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 4 (Special)—The active support of Berkshire County industry and agriculture was promised for the program of agricultural development of the county extension service at a dinner of agricultural and industrial interests of the county held Saturday night at the Hotel Wendell. The trustees for county aid to agriculture, who administer the county agent work of the agricultural extension service, were hosts to the county commissioners, heads of various local chambers of commerce, leading farmers and business men and newspaper publishers of the county.

The meeting was held to awaken county-wide interest in the efforts of the new country agent, Laurence Bevan, former agricultural secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to complete detailed studies of the agriculture of the county—the marketing situation, farm incomes, productivity and diversity of the farm enterprises,—and to assist Berkshire County farmers to introduce more satisfactory crops and more efficient producing methods, particularly to secure additional cash crops to balance their dairy farming.

Speakers Urge Movement

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Louis M. Lyons of the State Extension Service and Prof. G. W. Robinson, head of the department of agriculture at the University College of Bangor, South Wales, were guests and speakers, to present various aspects of the agricultural situation in the county and the opportunities and agencies for service to Berkshire farming.

"The Human Product of Our Farms" was President Butterfield's subject. Berkshire County farms had supplied a notable share of the pioneers to the new west and of the leaders in a large part of America, he said. The Berkshire farm stock, "the best blood of the British Isles," together with the environment of the Berkshire hills had developed the character of which America was proudest. The nation's welfare depended on maintaining this farm stock.

Dr. Butterfield said he looked to co-operation to make possible sufficient farm income to keep the right quality of people on the farms. Co-operation need not be perfect or all inclusive to serve its purpose, by the right kind of competition, by assuring a market, by uniting the farmers in a common cause. The country church he placed very high in its influence in keeping alive the spirit of the farm home that is traditional in the older parts of America. He would bank on the children of the men who built the stonewalls of New England to keep alive the best traditions of country life and make the farm sufficiently attractive to guarantee that the quality of the human product of Berkshire County farms in the future would be of the highest.

Farm Labor Problem

Director Haskell took up the pertinent problem of farm labor. Taking down the bars to unrestricted immigration would be of no avail, he counseled, recalling that when cheap labor was brought into the Connecticut Valley a generation ago, in the Polish people, native ownership of the farms was doomed. Today the best farming country there is owned by the Polish immigrants and their children, whose lower standard of living and larger families have made impossible competition by the older stock. That would be no solution in Berkshire County, he said.

Only by applying more efficient methods in farming could the old New England farmer maintain himself on the farm, he said. The man who tilled two acres to harvest the crop of one; the man who still tried single crop farming and depended solely on his wholesale milk receipts; the man who kept scrub cattle and who did not bother his head about modern methods of managing his orchard or his fields, must come to the best known practices in farming if he was to remain a farmer. The experiment stations would be of greater service in the future, he assured, because farmers would be obliged to heed their advice and seek their aid.

Professor Robinson, giving his impressions of his travels in almost all of the states of America, declared that no such development or such vision of agricultural education exists in England or any European country as is to be found in America. Agricultural education in his country, he said, was obliged to show why it should be continued. It was merely technical training in production. The larger phases of co-operation, community development, and the important place given to the humanistic side of education for agricultural college students, who are to be farmers in America, is beyond the hope of agricultural leaders in "our older, more cynical land," he said. In England, such a college as the Massachusetts Agricultural College would be called a university of agriculture. He found the country between Amherst and Pittsfield unequalled for beauty in America. "It far surpasses California," he said.

WELCOME READY FOR DR. STRATTON

Men of World Fame to Speak at M. I. T. Inauguration

Welcome on the part of the Commonwealth, the faculty and leaders in the world of education will mark the formal inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to be held at Symphony Hall at 11 o'clock Monday, June 11.

Frederick P. Fish will preside at the exercises, representing the corporation, and one of the first speakers will be Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, a natural scientist known particularly for his research as a representative of the Federal Government, and Prof. Edward F. Miller, chairman of the Technology faculty, will speak on behalf of the Institute. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, will represent the founders of the Institute, and the alumni will be represented by Prof. Charles Edward Amory Winslow.

Dr. John Campbell Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, will give an address representing research in science, following which Dr. Stratton will accept the office of president. Music will be furnished by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Although the program contains several addresses, it has been timed to keep within a reasonable length by the chairman of the program committee, James P. Munroe. It will follow the academic procession from Horticultural Hall, which will start when President Stratton arrives with his escort of the graduating class from his home on the Technology grounds in Cambridge.

After the inauguration ceremony, luncheon will be served in Horticultural Hall to the delegates and visiting alumni. There will also be a buffet luncheon for the members of the graduating class who escort President Stratton and who form a double line through which the academic procession will pass.

During the afternoon there will be various sight-seeing trips, teas and other functions for the delegates, arranged by a hospitality committee, of which William Emerson, head of the department of architecture, is chairman. In the evening a formal dinner will be given at the Algonquin Club.

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A Wireless Fairy

A LITTLE girl was sitting in her garden one sunny day. The sun was shining so brightly, the sky was such a cloudless blue, that an enterprising little bee peeped out of his home, then bravely flew around, warming himself and buzzing little songs to the flowers.

Sylvia watched him. "I do wish he'd come and talk to me," she thought.

Sylvia was an only child; and, though she was usually a bright little person, she sometimes felt lonely and a trifle bored. You see, though mothers and fathers have quite a large fund of stories, they are bound to get fewer as time goes on, especially when they are drawn upon several times each day. Sylvia loved stories, and, as she could only read a little in big print books, which weren't very interesting, her parents were always being asked for "one more story."

Sylvia picked up her doll, Sallie Jane, and tidied her hair; just as she was going to put Sallie Jane to sleep, a big rain-drop fell—plump!—on to her nose. Sylvia looked up at the sky, and there she saw a grizzly gray cloud hiding the sun. "Well!" she exclaimed. "How suddenly you've come, great gray cloud." And Sylvia and Sallie Jane fled indoors. The poor little bee buzzed with disappointment, until he was invited to shelter himself inside a beautiful yellow tulip.

"Hullo—hullo—hullo; good evening, children."

Sylvia started. Who was talking in the drawing-room? "Uncle Jeff is learning a new scale on the piano," the voice continued. "Doesn't he sound hopelessly bad?" Then Sylvia heard a scale played with one finger. "Uncle Arthur can't even do it as well as that," laughed another voice.

Sylvia was so surprised that all she could do was to find breath to shout: "Mummy, somebody's having a music lesson in the drawing-room."

"Here, Sylvia," came Mother's voice from the room in question, "come in." Sylvia opened the door gingerly and walked in. The two voices still went on joking, but she could see no one except Mummy and Daddy. "Is it fairies?" she gasped, in a delighted little voice. "No!" cried Daddy laughing. "It's wireless!"

Then he showed Sylvia the wireless apparatus and the big horn, called a "Magna Vox loud speaker."

"Soon they'll tell some stories," said Daddy. "Every evening, at half-past five o'clock, there is an entertainment for children; they tell interesting stories and jokes till you roar with laughter. Now you'll never be dull in the evenings."

"Oh, Daddy, you—you darling," cried Sylvia, half smothered in his waist-coat, "I'm sure you are a wireless fairy."

"Hullo," cried the wireless voice. "Listen to the story of the 'Cat who went to court,'" and they did.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

London Squares

II

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALTHOUGH during the second quarter of the eighteenth century there was much building activity in London it was not a period during which much addition was made to the London squares. Domestic architecture generally underwent a change. It was a time when the patrons of architects formed a society of rich and talented amateurs, who, having traveled in Italy became infused with a fondness for classic art. Another influence for change was the publication of numerous translations of the works of Palladio.

The alteration in the architecture of the small square houses of this period is to be found, for the most part, in minor points of composition; in their doorways, in the thinning of the sash bars of the windows, and in the larger houses by the application of an architectural order carried, in the Palladian manner, through several stories. The most notable building in London squares occured in Grosvenor and Cavendish squares both of which, although of earlier foundation, were built around during the period in question.

It was, however in the last half of the eighteenth and the first 30 years of the nineteenth centuries that the greatest activity in square building took place, culminating in the development of that large area to the south of Hyde Park, known as Belgravia, through the enterprise of a builder, Cubitt, who transformed a swamp into one of the most elegant districts of London by burning the clay in situ, which formed the upper strata, into bricks and building on the gravel substratum.

Revival of Classicism

The next change in the architectural character of the houses was towards purer classicism. This was greatly stimulated by the researches in Greece, of Stuart and Rivett and the publication, in 1762, of their book, and by the work of the brothers Adam, who, for a time, entirely dominated public taste. Fitzroy is an example of their composition in square designing. Externally the appearance of the square houses underwent considerable changes. The red brick of the earlier period gave way to yellow London stocks toning into nondescript grey. Stone was employed on a few larger houses but later the brothers Adam introduced the use of stucco and, at the turn of the century, its use became quite general so that today stucco-faced houses, requiring constant re-painting to cope with the never ceasing deposit of London dirt, are the dominating effect in many streets and squares of residential London.

Windows, at this time, became less prominent. The frames are hidden and the sash bars have become more delicate. A particular characteristic is the stone balconies on the first floor carrying a wrought iron balustrade in which classical design is woven into forms of extreme delicacy. The immense variety shown in these, and similar appurtenances such as the fan lights over the front doors, is typical of the fertility of invention which is found in most of the decorative work of the period, these embellishments contrasting most delightfully with the often extreme severity of the buildings themselves. The planning of the square house had by this time undergone modification. The brothers Adam perfected the narrow fronted house by axial and symmetrical planning, by skillful grouping, and by the introduction of arcs, semicircles and bows into their plans, and by removing harsh junctions between the parts. A general refinement in fact took place.

The Brothers Adam

Bedford Square is typical of the work of the early part of this period. Dignity and elegance are the characteristics and all the rather heavy clumsiness of the earlier periods is quite purged away. Number 1 in this square is particularly worthy of attention. It was designed by Thomas Leverton, in 1771. The elegant proportion of the windows, the exquisite detail around the door, and within, the domed hall with its chaste plaster work and gracious sweep of the stairs, are typical of the very best and most refined work of the period. A comparison between such an interior in Bedford Square with, say, one in Soho or Red Lion Square will show the change that had come about in the design of town houses in the course of a hundred years.

Portman Square is another noble square of the period, which was begun in 1764 but not completed until 20 years later. The brothers Adam were amongst the early speculators who obtained building leases from the ground landlord, Lord Portman. In the same neighborhood there is Manchester Square, begun about 1770, and here again, the ubiquitous Adam figures. The north side of this square is occupied by Hertford House, which was left to the Nation by Sir Richard Wallace with its treasures collected during three successive generations of Hertfords, and is now known as the Wallace Collection.

Typical of the turn of the century are Tavistock and Gordon squares, two of the lesser known squares in the Bloomsbury district. Quiet and unassuming, by many they may be thought dull, yet there is about the whole a homogeneity of purpose and a care for detail, which elevates them above much of the work of a hundred years later where individuality and blatancy had supplanted coherence and delicacy.

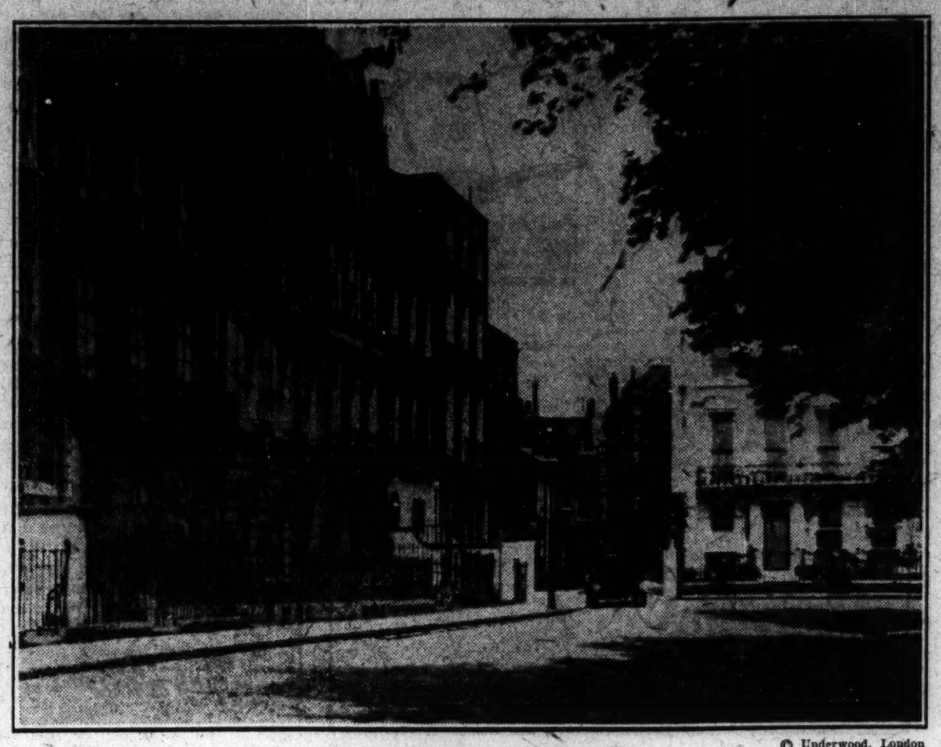
One of the most charming squares of this period in the whole of London and one that is but little known—perhaps on account of its position—is Edwardes Square in Kensington. This square—of which the south side was never completed—is composed of small houses having only a ground and two superimposed floors with a basement on the west side only. The central houses are emphasized by the addition of another floor and a slightly bolder treatment. These houses, so it is stated, were built for a Frenchman and were intended to house some of the lesser court officials or officers of a presumed victorious Napoleon, who, at that moment was massing troops at Boulogne in the hopes of fulfilling the most cherished desire of his life, the conquest of England.

Allusion has already been made to the squares of Belgravia, largely the work of the enterprising Cubitt. The number of squares in this district is very great, Belgrave, Eton, Chester, Lowndes, to mention but a few. The whole of Belgrave Square, with the exception of the corner houses, is the work of Basevi, who was a pupil of Soane, the architect of the Bank of England. This square exhibits again a change in style which came about in the twenties of the last century. It is a mixture of Neo-classic and Italian Renaissance, which Sir Charles Barry (ironically destined to be most famous as the designer of the Houses of Parliament, a Gothic work) developed to its fullness. The cartouches, and the putti supporting the attic in the center houses, are typical embellishments of the time. Belgrave Square may instructively be compared with Bedford Square as epitomizing the change of 50 years. Basevi also designed Thurloe Square in Kensington. A small square timidly hidden between the turmoil of Buckingham Palace Road and Victoria Street is Victoria Square.

Victoria Square

Unlike the others we have mentioned it has no central garden but it contains some typical small houses of the very early days of Victoria whose accession to the throne it commemorates. And now square building, for the most part, ceases, with here and there, as in Pimlico some notable exceptions. Our review, however, has taken us through 175 years. Years that built up the London that we know, and we have seen how the national architectural characteristics have always been reflected in the London squares, those peculiar features of the town, which in their earlier days, were almost exclusively the homes of the aristocracy, and which still, where subsequent bad taste has not rudely disturbed the ensemble with a heterodox assembly of nondescript buildings, evoke the admiration of every visitor to London. St. James, Berkeley, Grosvenor, Cavendish, Portman, and later, Eton and Belgrave squares, these were, and still are, the homes of the wealthy.

The professions: lawyers and architects, also city merchants and stockbrokers gathered in the Bloomsbury, Bedford and the neighboring streets and squares. Fitzroy Square has always been and still remains the home of artists and literateurs. Of the older squares only the Inns retain their usage and character, the spread of commerce has engulfed Red Lion, Soho, Golden, and Hanover squares, which were in their day much sought after as residential quarters.



© Underwood, London

Edwardes Square, Kensington

New York Stage Notes

Maurice Chevalliers has decided to play an engagement in New York the middle of July, and has selected M. Bourcot, music-hall singer, to replace him in the Bouffes Parisiens during his absence.

Edna Hibbard has been engaged by Mrs. Henry B. Harris to play the principal part in "The Crooked Square," by Samuel Shipman and Alfred Kennedy, opening in September at the Hudson Theater.

"Helen of Troy, N. Y.," musical comedy by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, with music and lyrics by Harry Ruby and Bert Kalmar, opens at the Selwyn Theater on June 18.

Pencil Points issued its third anniversary number with Hugh Ferris' rendering of the West Virginia State Capitol at night as a cover picture. The number contains articles on "The Making of Working Drawings," by John C. Breiby, and "The Use of Perspective in Atelier Work," by John F. Harbeson, and an illustrated report on the Le Brun Scholarship Competition.

Of the Making of Concerts—

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, May 15

ANOTHER London season is upon us. The spring musical offensive has begun, and concert agents are scattering their largess of free seats with even greater prodigality than usual. Twice a day, and every day, at the various halls resident and visiting artists will, in an almost literal sense of the words, be giving concerts. For during last year's season the occasions when concert givers recovered even their bare expenses could, it was said, be counted on both hands. To whom do the big majority of artists give their concerts? Truth compels the reply that in a London concert hall, as elsewhere, things are not always what they seem. To an observer "not in the know" these well-dressed, enthusiastic audiences look very much the real thing, but the box office clerk, as a rule, could put all the money he takes into one waistcoat pocket. Even young ladies from the Oxford Street emporiums have been pressed into the service of providing listeners for unknown artists. After a day's work that seems rather hard lines.

"The world," said Horace Walpole, "is a comedy to those that think." Little thought is required to find both comedy and tragedy in the London concert world. The true state of affairs is well known in the profession itself, and even outside, for Arnold Bennett many years ago wrote an admirably observed short story on the tragi-comedy of the concert stage. The critic, of course, is almost every day face to face with conditions that he knows are beneficial to neither the musician nor musical art. But, in spite of now and then assuming in protesting articles the rôle of King Canute, he finds the incoming tide of mediocrity still flowing through London concert halls. The metaphor, like most metaphors, is not strictly accurate, as mediocrity seems never to recede. One concert giver disappears and another, or two others, take the vacant place.

Mediocrity is the key-note. Great interpretative artists are as rare as ever, but the average technical accomplishment would astonish those who made music in Victorian drawing-rooms. One result is that occasionally the amateur plays or sings like a professional, and many professionals, alas, give the impression of being amateurs.

Apart from those artists who by reason of their work attract a genuine paying public, the vocal or instrumental recital is a wasteful and artificial business—besides being an exaction on the good nature of the concert giver's friends. A big proportion of these recitals ought never to be given at all. Often the only tangible results are a big bill and a few lines of perfunctory criticism from critics who, from choice, would rather be at a cinema, the music hall, or even a lecture on bimetallism. Why arrange an expensive function that, more often than not, is provocative of much discomfort to both parties? The writer has met with many instances of singers who have spent hundreds of pounds in giving concerts without the satisfaction of a single engagement in return. One hears of artists being engaged for all sorts of reasons but never on the strength of press notices alone, however good these may be.

A few nights since, before going to a vocal recital, the writer dined in a large popular restaurant and heard singing much superior to that for which, without a dinner, the public was asked to pay 12s. 6d. Which, as Euclid used to say, is absurd.

Nikolai Sokoloff Conducts London Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22—Nikolai Sokoloff's reputation as one of America's leading conductors had already preceded him to London, and as a consequence, on May 17, when he stepped before a Queen's Hall audience to conduct a special concert with the London Symphony Orchestra he found everyone very cordially disposed to receive him, and thoroughly interested to see how he would treat his program. This was made up of Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Strauss' tone poem "Don Juan," the first performance in London of Henry Eichheim's "Oriental Impressions," and Wagner's Overture to "The Mastersingers."

From which it will be seen that with the exception of Eichheim's "Oriental Impressions," the works were all things that by the familiarity and frequency of their performance have tacitly become conductor's tests—in London, at any rate. The Brahms C minor Symphony in particular has been so popular with distinguished conductors that it has almost become a fixed test. Half a dozen different readings are fresh in memory.

But there are strong advantages as well as drawbacks to such a course, for granted a work of real genius—as the C minor undoubtedly is—each conductor usually succeeds in bringing out fresh beauty as a result of his studies. Sokoloff's reading was extraordinary for its analytical quality. Every feature and relationship in the music stood out with ruthless clearness, obviously the result of long thought and long rehearsals. But alas! at the end no idealism, save that of efficiency, seemed left. One was not even permitted to find the most notable effects in the score for oneself. Every "i" or "t" was heavily dotted or crossed, yet with all this emphasis it is curious that the dynamic range was circumscribed. Never once was the true softest pianissimo nor the highest forte obtained, perhaps because Sokoloff was hampered by the stiff arm action he affects, and so the intensity of his efforts to some extent recoils upon himself instead of inspiring his players.

His rapid establishment of what one may call mechanical or military control over a strange band was an admirable feat, and his fine taste as a violinist told in the attention bestowed on unanimity of bowing in the string parts.

By the second half of the program he was on easier terms all round. His readings of "Don Juan" and "The Mastersingers" overture were straightforward, buoyant, full of color, and Eichheim's "Oriental Impressions" could not have been more skillfully presented. They are strange, but obviously truthful things. Scored for an exotic orchestra, woven mainly of melodies and atmosphere, the four sketches condense a good deal of material into movements analogous to four scenes on a picture film. They certainly bring the breath of the East with them. But which "East" seemed less clear to the hearers. Mr. Eichheim is doubtless right in affirming that the musical arts of Japan, China, Korea, and Siam are as far apart as the arts of different nations can be. His sketches, however, had an uncommonly strong family likeness. It is proverbial that to a passer-by all sheep look alike. The shepherd, however, is said to distinguish each by its face.

M. M. S.

"Ned Kean of Old Drury"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 15

ARTHUR SHIRLEY'S drama, "Ned Kean of Old Drury," has been produced by Arthur Collins at Drury Lane Theater. The cast:

Edmund Kean	H. A. Saintsbury
Mary Kean	Louise Regnis
Howard Kean	Gabrielle Casartelli
Charles Kean	Violet Aubert
Bob Clifford	Thomas Pauncefort
Dr. Drury	William Farren
The Earl of Essex	Henry Hallatt
Lord Byron	Edward Cooper
Mrs. David Garrick	Haidee Wright
Captain Gankell	Frank E. Petley
Squire Willett	Henry J. Twyford
The Squire	H. Halladay Hope
Jennifer	Fred J. Little
Miss Williams	Margaret Yarde

During the last year or so there has been put upon the stage a play dealing with each of Britain's two greatest actors—David Garrick and Edmund Kean. The first of these, written by Mr. Louis Parker, and produced at the Court, was not biographical, but frankly theatrical in treatment, being built up about a legendary love affair between the actor and a young admirer in the audience. The second of the pair, this present play on Kean, also written by an experienced man of the theater, Mr. Arthur Shirley, adheres mainly to recorded facts. Where the author departs from history is less in incident than in character. The Kean of this play is idealized and sentimentalized into the conventional actor-hero of melodrama; and stage convention—the stage convention of 50 years ago—rules throughout the piece.

The first act, a most pleasing and effective set, shows the "Red Lion," at Tiverton, on the Exeter Road, about which the yokels are disporting themselves. Thither, weary and way-worn, accompanied by his wife and two children, comes young Edmund Kean, a wandering player, who has been granted permission to perform, that evening, in the squire's barn. By way of advertising his wares, Kean declaims to the villagers, and is heard by Dr. Drury, a director of Drury Lane Theater, who thinks he recognizes in the player the man he is looking for, whose genius shall rival the still great, though fading, glory of John Kemble, at Covent Garden. Meanwhile there has drawn up before the inn, the Exeter coach, with postillions and four horses, making a most animated stage scene.

Kean's London contract, which means so much to him, is not easily fixed up. He must needs first continue his wanderings; and we see him next at his lodgings in Dorchester, where he is playing at the Theater Royal. There he loses his son, and overcome by grief, and by the influence of bad companions, takes to evil courses, and, in a strongly worked-up scene, half intoxicated, and indifferent to Dr. Drury, and other notabilities who have come especially to see him play, he declines to go to the theater, rages about the inn, vehemently declaiming; but, at the last moment, he regains his self-control, acts Richard III, and triumphs greatly.

In the last act Kean is in London, on that memorable January evening of 1814, before his first appearance at Drury Lane. We see him first in his lodgings in Cecil Street, Strand, then behind the curtain at Drury Lane, among his fellow players, some jealous, others well disposed to him; while, on the other side, can be heard the 50 people in the pit, still "rising" at the new Shylock. His family are told of the triumph; and the curtain finally falls.

Mr. Shirley's domestic melodrama—for that is what this play amounts to—is a spirited piece of stage writing, of the old-fashioned romantic school, and reveals, in every line, a man thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the popular theater. No essential ingredient is omitted—the inn, with its genial hostess, the joyous village crowd, the Exeter coach, the kindly squire, the Dogberry policeman, the sick child watched over by an actor, whose heart grieves beneath his Harlequin spangles; hunger followed by affluence, failure by triumph; all the effective contrasts are here.

What is not here, what escapes Mr. Shirley, is close observation of character. Of that there is none. With the possible exception of Dr. Drury, these people are stage puppets, one and all. The talk is for immediate effect; and takes the form of clichés, platitudes, and much rhetoric. As for Kean himself, the quantity of speechifying, declaiming, and quotation that he gets through are quite amazing. Hundreds of lines, taken from half a dozen plays of Shakespeare, follow one another, in so impetuous a torrent that, during the big scene in the Dorchester inn, the man degenerates into a mere mouthpiece; and you find yourself thinking, with a smile: "What play are we to have a bit from next?"

To interpret such a part, physically, more even than mentally, was no light task; and Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, like a true artist, spared himself nothing; but gave us unreservedly all he had to give. And the audience loved him. That there was little light and shade in the character, nor any serious effort to penetrate deep into the tragedian's nature, could not be blamed upon the actor. He had to play to the lines set down for him; and the only fault I would find was, that he might have been a little less unfailingly suave and polished. His energy and declamatory strength were admirable, and his gesture also perfect of its kind. This was a tour de force in "barnstorming."

All the parts, one may say, were well acted. Miss Louise Regnis was earnest and moving, as Kean's wife; Mr. T. Pauncefort cheery and vivacious, as his friend, Bob Clifford, the comedian; and Mr. William Farren, as Dr. Drury, played with dignity, and fine sense of character; but the most impressive, perhaps, among the smaller parts, was Miss Haidee Wright's performance as David Garrick's widow.

The drama, as a whole, is well suited to the Drury Lane tradition, and, judging by its first-night's reception, should have a prosperous run.

P. A.

Art Notes

"Eleanor, Jean and Anna," by George Bellows, has just been purchased by the Albright Gallery of Buffalo through the gallery of Mrs. Albert Sterner. This picture won the first prize at the Carnegie International last year.

An organization of Boston sculptors is being formed.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association will open to the public July 2 and continue until Sept. 3. There will be a members' reception on July 1.

"A Day in July," by Rosa Bonheur, is a recent gift to the Detroit Institute of Arts.

AMUSEMENTS

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Please tell the driver you saw our ad in The Christian Science Monitor

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ALONE PRESSING FOR FIXED AMOUNT

All Other Parties Support Cuno Ministry in Adhesion to Hughes Reparation Proposition

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 4—The chief characteristic of the German reply to the British and Italian notes of May 13 will be its reference to the recommendation by Charles E. Hughes in his New Haven speech for an international commission to fix Germany's recapacity, and the suggestion by Marquess Curzon in the House of Lords on April 20 that Germany's ability to pay has been greatly lessened by the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr Valley.

This statement is made on the authority of two of the most prominent German parliamentarians. Both of them said that the conferences between the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, and the leaders of the major political parties, had developed that the Socialists stood alone in the demand for the Government to name the sum of 30,000,000,000 gold marks as the minimum. The Nationalists, the German People's Party, and the Democrats were unanimous for leaving the amount of reparations open for decision by an international commission. Notes, therefore, are being redrafted on these lines over the Socialists' protest.

Reported British Opinion

At a meeting with the party leaders on Saturday the Chancellor is authoritatively quoted as having said that he had received trustworthy information to the effect that English opinion was that it would be well for Germany not to mention any fixed reparations sum, but that the German Government would be wise to heed Lord Curzon's words, when he expressed the opinion that it would be well-nigh impossible for Germany at this time to estimate its full capacity to pay. Just how trustworthy is this information, said to be in the hands of the Chancellor, remains to be seen.

The Socialists are doing everything in their power to cause the Government to reconsider the decision just arrived at. One of the most prominent Socialists told The Christian Science Monitor representative here tnat he envisaged political disaster just ahead if this decision is adhered to. He asserted that a ministerial crisis was possible even before the notes were dispatched, and it was practically certain to come if the German offers were again turned down.

Little Optimism to Be Found

At the same time little optimism is to be found in any of the German political parties. Even the Nationalist leaders, who, I am authoritatively informed, are having trouble in keeping their Monarchist followers in line, anticipate failure to come to an agreement with the Entente. They are giving their unqualified support to Herr Cuno and are urging their followers to do nothing precipitate.

In the meanwhile they are telling the Nationalist rank and file that the resignation of Herr Cuno can only mean the setting up in Wilhelmstrasse of a government after the pattern of that headed by Joseph Wirth, who is charged with having agreed to anything and everything demanded by France, even though he knew at the time that the French demands were impossible of fulfillment. Thus nationalistic opinion is strongly opposed to any policy less intransigent than that of Herr Cuno, who shows no indication of taking down his flag which it was his first official act to nail to the mast.

It is expected here that the note will be dispatched this week. There is the possibility that it will not be addressed to France and Belgium, but instead to England and Italy. It was said in informed quarters that the Government hoped to be able to complete it by Wednesday. As in past notes, the forthcoming communication may undergo further, and even more striking changes before it is delivered to the powers. In modern Germany, the scenes are shifted rapidly, and the actual form which this note will finally take will not be definitely known until it is signed, sealed and delivered.

Admiral von Tirpitz in an article in the Lokal Anzeiger, counsels the Government not to send a note to the powers, and calls the time for a parley with the Entente inopportune. He says that if Germany sit down at the conference table with the Allies now, it will be in such an unfavorable position that it will lose the Rhineland and give an impetus to the separatists' movements which are now raising their heads both in the west and south. He declares that, following the disappointing British reply to the May 2d offer, there is nothing left for Germany to do than to abstain from all notewriting, until England comes forward with a demand for an international conference to straighten out the European imbroglio."

Late dispatches received here report food demonstrations in Kiel on the Baltic, Plauen in Saxony, Breslau in Silesia and Cologne where a general strike is threatened; also numerous demonstrations of Communists and Labor occurred in Berlin last night.

Germany Delivers Munitions in Vast Quantities to Allies

BERLIN, May 12 (Staff Correspondence)—An idea of the extent of the work of the Interallied Military Control Commission in Germany and the vast stores of war munitions handed over to the Allies by Germany is to be had from a semiofficial statement on Germany's economic and financial situation issued here. It says that up to the end of December, 1922, Germany delivered to the Allies 5,909,149 rifles and carbines, 105,163 machine guns, 28,469 mine throwers and gun barrels, including bomb throwers, 54,887 guns and gun barrels, 28,001 gun carriages, 38,800,000,000 rounds of charged artillery projectiles and mines, 16,600,000,000 rounds of live hand, rifle and projectile shells, 60,400,000,000 rounds of live fuses, 472,200,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 335,000 tons of empty artillery shells, mines and hand shells, 23,500 tons of cartouche and cartridge shells, 37,600 tons of gun powder, 79,500 ammunition gauges, 14,914 airplanes, 27,740 airplane motors and 3760 field telephone sets.

The statement says that with the exception of a few thousand artillery and gas projectiles, the destruction of which is particularly difficult, all this war matériel has been delivered to the Entente Powers or destroyed. The scrap value of this matériel was placed at 200,000,000 gold marks.

Hugo Stinnes' Visit to Italy to Reassure Financial Interests

By Special Cable

ROME, June 4—Hugo Stinnes, the German Industrialist leader's, visit to Milan was kept so secret that it was impossible to obtain information regarding the object of his visit until today. A conversation between Herr Stinnes and Signor Toeplitz, an Italian banker, lasted a couple of hours and the former informed the banker that he had recently concluded important financial operations with American industrialists, in which Italian industry might eventually be interested. Naturally a great part of the conversation was devoted to an examination of the Ruhr situation.

For a long time Herr Stinnes has been anxious to conclude a separate agreement between the German and French industrialists, which would help the interested governments find a friendly solution of the dispute. Apparently Herr Stinnes is making a last effort in that sense before the delivery of the new German proposals. As an individual Franco-German agreement would not be welcome to Italy, unless some interest be given that country, it is believed that Herr Stinnes came to Milan in order to assure Signor Toeplitz that due consideration would be given Italian interests in any such transaction.

OSMANLI INFRINGE FOREIGN INTERESTS; SEIZE BRIDGE TOLLS

(Continued from Page 1)

for foreigners, but as they seem to have lost the power of adhering to any of their decisions it will not be surprising if the Turks score again.

Ismet Pasha is faced with considerably greater difficulty in carrying his proposal to pay interest on the Ottoman debt in paper francs. This represents in effect an attempt to reduce the debt proportion by the depreciation of French currency and it is a proposition which makes no appeal whatsoever to French bondholders, who are the chief creditors. Hasan Bey's recent mission to Paris, where he formulated a similar scheme, has proved entirely unsuccessful.

There is a tendency in some allied quarters to leave this matter, like the question of economic arrangements, to private negotiation between Angora and representative bondholders and thus clear the way to the conclusion of a formal peace. This may prove the only way, but it is precisely what the Turks desire and such a decision would postulate another triumph for Turkish diplomacy.

On the third outstanding issue—the manner of the eventual allied evacuation of Turkish territory—there is a tendency to regard this as a mere matter of arrangement after ratification of the treaty by the Angora Assembly. The question, however is rather more serious. There is no use ignoring the fact that where foreign interests are concerned the treaty will represent a series of unsatisfactory compromises, with paper safeguards, and once the allied garrisons are withdrawn the Turks will be at liberty to treat their obligations with scant respect.

Recognition of this probability may transform this into the thorniest issue of all, and perhaps the safest comment to make at this juncture is that the British troops have not evacuated Gallipoli yet.

The Bulgarians are still exercised over the effect of the cession of the Karagatch triangle to Turkey on their promised outlet to the Ægean. The interposition of Ottoman territory between Bulgaria and the sea has to some extent, however, slightly revived one of the problems which brought the Balkan states into line in 1912 and it is not surprising that the Sofia Government at present has contented itself merely by restating its demand for an outlet through Bulgarian or autonomous territory.

Meantime Mr. Alexandris, the Greek Foreign Minister, is making a tour of the Balkan capitals. This may produce much or little. There is considerable talk in Athens of a revival of the Balkan League, and while attempts to go to this extreme are possibly premature, Eleutherios Venizelos, it is known, had several consultations with the Balkan statesmen assembled at Lausanne, on the subject.

As repeatedly indicated in this corresponednce, when the Allies permitted the re-establishment of Ottoman power in Europe they inter alia restored conditions with led to the formation of the first Balkan League. They thereby reopened the Near East problem and rendered another war for its settlement probable, if not inevitable. Sooner or later the Turks must return to their homeland in Anatolia. The peace being discussed at Lausanne is an artificial attempt to interfere with the normal process of Ottoman retrogression, which has been going on for five centuries.

Patriarch to Resign

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4—The Most Rev. Meletios Metaxakis, patriarch of the Orthodox Church, will resign after the Lausanne peace conference. The patriarchate is guarded by allied troops, following attacks upon Greeks by the Turkish mobs on Friday. The Greeks are anxious that the present incumbent remain in office.

BRITISH SEND REPLY TO RUSSIAN NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

here be stated, spoke of "a series of outrages" but specifically demanded compensation only in the two instances referred to.

Of the third matter — Weinstein's notes replying to British attempts to obtain a repeal of the sentences on the Roman Catholic priests—the last has now been heard of it, the British Government noting with satisfaction their unqualified withdrawal. There remains the question of the propaganda in the east. On this issue "His Majesty's Government cannot conceal their surprise and disappointment that . . . the Russian note gives no satisfaction whatever." They demand assurance that the officials concerned will "within a reasonable space of time be transferred to some other areas where they will not be brought into contact with British interests—an assurance for which precedents can be found without difficulty in the relations of friendly governments."

The note closes with the declaration that the responsibility for any break, if it occurred, would be with the Soviet Government. There is also an annex to the note reiterating no propaganda and pledges of a trade agreement for signature by both parties.

No indication has yet been received from Moscow of the nature of the Russian reply, and The Christian Science Monitor representative's inquiries in Bolshevik circles here could elicit no information. There is a distinct decline, however, from the complete optimism as to the future of the trade agreement, which was expressed in these quarters immediately after the receipt of the Russian note May 23.

RUSSIA EXPORTING GRAIN

BERLIN, May 8 (AP)—From 30 to 70 carloads of Russian grain are arriving at Reval daily for trans-shipment to Germany. The consignments are said to be parts of more than 80,000 tons tagged for this export. They consist mostly of wheat and rye.

CHAUTAUQUA A MAGNET TO MANY A POLITICIAN

Senators, Congressmen and One-Time Cabinet Members Among Speakers on Summer Schedule

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 4—Summer of 1923, now upon us, is to be a banner season on the Chautauqua platform for American political orators. Senators, representatives, former governors and Cabinet officers will harangue the multitude in the big brown tents. When William Jennings Bryan became a Chautauqua "turn" some years ago, he drew the fire of critics far and wide, who questioned the "seemliness" of such a performance by a Secretary of State. Just about that time, Warren G. Harding, soon to be Senator and later President, was delivering a Chautauqua lecture on "Alexander Hamilton." Mr. Harding today is honorary president of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association.

Senators Scheduled

Among the United States Senators who will utilize the long congressional recess for Chautauqua engagements are Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; Frank B. Willis and Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, and Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa. Members of the House of Representatives who will address Main Street include L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa; Milton W. Shreve, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Collier, of Mississippi; Martin A. Morrison, of Indiana, and Homer Hoch, of Kansas. Former Cabinet ministers who will speak are Josephus Daniels, President Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, and William C. Redfield,, who was Secretary of Commerce in the Wilson Administration. Former governors of states whom Chautauqua audiences will hear are Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; W. L. Harding, of Arkansas; George A. Carlson, of Colorado, and C. H. Brough, of Arkansas. Three former members of Congress under Chautauqua contract this summer are Thomas P. Gore, formerly United States Senator from Oklahoma; Patrick H. Kelley, formerly Representative from Michigan, and Henry T. Rainey, formerly Representative from Illinois.

Other Speakers

Apart from these federal and state notables, past and present, the Chautauqua platform during June, July, August and September will be occupied by a number of other well-known Americans. The creator of "The Gumps," the cartoonist, Sidney Smith, will make his Chautauqua début, talking and drawing. "Billy" Sunday will entertain in the tents. So will the Rev. Dr. James S. Montgomery, chaplain of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Annie Dickie Olesen, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the United States Senatorship in Minnesota in 1922, will make her bow before Chautauqua audiences. Opie Read, novelist, and Edmund Vance Cooke, poet, will introduce the literary note. The Rt. Rev. W. F. Oldham, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of South Africa, will be one of several distinguished foreigners on the Chautauqua circuit.

This writer is informed that one of the most diverting Chautauqua engagements conceivable was wrecked when William S. Kenyon, formerly United States Senator from Iowa, was elevated to the Federal bench in that State. Arrangements were pending to put Kenyon on a prominent Chautauqua circuit with a lecture on "The Social Lobby in Washington."

Importance of Chautauqua

It used to be the fashion to consider the Chautauqua movement, as a witty Englishman once termed it, merely "first aid to the ignorant." Many uninformed people still look upon it as a platform for yodlers, bell-ringers and trained seals. As a matter of fact, it has become one of the most potent opinion-molding forces in the United States. David Lloyd George is wanted for Chautauqua work in America, and those who want to bring him here recently acquainted him, in figures, with the magnitude of the movement. They told him there are in Canada and the United States 9653 Chautauquas and 8795 Lyceum courses. There are 511 men and women professionally engaged in Chautauqua lecturing and 582 who speak at lyceums. Last year there were 35,450,000 admissions paid for entry to Chautauqua. The estimated lyceum attendance was 18,262,000. The number of persons reached by lectures was estimated at 10,000,000.

PORT BAROS STILL STUMBLING BLOCK

Italian and Jugoslav Delegates Unable to Reach Agreement

By Special Cable

ROME, June 4—The temporary absence of Senator Quartieri, head of the Italian delegation from Rome, has again postponed for a few days the official resumption of the Italo-Jugoslav negotiations. However, informal conversations are daily taking place between the Italian and Jugoslav delegates.

There seems to exist still the same differences which prevented the conclusion of the Abbazia agreement, for while the Italians insist all problems having any connection with Fiume should be freely discussed, the Jugoslavs persist on their viewpoint, namely, that the solution of the Port Baros problem should precede all others.

The Jugoslavs say if the Italian viewpoint is accepted and Port Baros attributed to the free state of Fiume, the Jugoslav Government would not be able to make free use of that port which is essential to Jugoslav traffic. It is difficult to see how this preliminary objection can be overcome, and although both nations are animated by good will, the negotiations must necessarily be long.

UNIONS REJECT NEW WORKING HOUR PLAN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4—Members of the unions affiliated with the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives have rejected on ballot, by an overwhelming majority, the employers' proposal to alter the present working hours of 41½ (winter) and 44 (summer) to 47 during eight months and less in the winter. The men put forward a suggestion to "spread over" a 44-hour week, with longer summer and shorter winter hours, but never more than 44.

The agreement of last March provided seven days for regional negotiations after the ballot. Failing a settlement the question is remitted to the National Wages and Conditions Council, which has a further seven days for consideration. If a settlement is not then reached the employers' demand goes to arbitration by the tribunal which decided the wages question.

SWISS ANTI-LIQUOR AMENDMENT FAILS

By Special Cable

ZURICH, June 4—The prohibition movement yesterday suffered a reverse in Switzerland. With 357,000 against 258,000 votes, the Swiss people rejected the constitutional amendment by which state control and taxation were to be extended to the production and sale of all sorts of alcoholic drinks.

Under existing legislation the distilling of brandy from fruits is exempt from state control, so that this industry has gained in ever-increasing extent and developed into a real danger to the morals and health of the whole Nation, especially the rural population. Opposition against the bill was very bitter from professional and private distillers, as well as from the liquor trade and consumers, while supporters of the amendment seemed to be ruled by the fact that all political parties had declared in favor of it.

SOVIET CRITIC FINDS FREE PRESS STIFLED

Senator Wheeler Says Russians Afraid to Express Views—Calls Government "Strong"

GREAT FALLS Mont., June 4 (AP)—Personal investigation of conditions in Russia by Burton K. Wheeler, (D.), Senator from Montana, has brought from the Senator the expression that he is decidely disappointed in the Russian people and the declaration that they are a century behind American civilization.

Mr. Wheeler went to Russia with the announced purpose of investigating conditions there before taking a position with reference to recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States. His comment is made in a letter to Mayor Harry B. Mitchell of Great Falls. It follows:

The opposition to the Soviet Government has no means of expression. Such a thing as freedom of the press in Russia is unknown. All the papers printed in the country are censored and even the letters and telegrams going out of the country are censored before they get beyond the borders. The Government contends that this is necessary because of the danger of counter revolution.

There are said to be only about 400,000 members of the Communist Party, and they are the real governing force. The Red army has 600,000 soldiers enrolled and they are well equipped, well fed and well clothed. The people to a large extent are afraid to give expression to their views, although some of the leaders are at times caustic in their criticisms.

The Government, however, is strong and everybody agrees that it will remain in power. There is no force in Russia today that could overcome, or even attempt to combat the present régime or which could run the Government if it did succeed in getting control. Only anarchy would prevail in the event that the present régime was overthrown.

"AD" MEN FAVOR WORLD COURT; ASSAIL DISHONEST ADVERTISING

(Continued from Page 1)

grown up in the country, some of them Republicans and some of them Democrats, who begin to say with insane hysteria, "America first," with the result that America today is standing off, not doing all that she might do to help the nations untangle this fearful complication.

Houston Wants Convention

Eighty delegates from Houston, Tex., headed by H. C. Howard, and who claim to have the support of solid southern and western delegates, are here to draw next year's convention to Houston, but efforts are being made to persuade the southerners to waive their rights in courtesy to the British delegation. The Britons are supported by the "New Yorkers" wearing yellow hatbands carrying "On to London" streamers. The Pilgrims of Boston, Mass., wearing vivid blue hatbands carrying their own insignia, are present also.

Explaining that they were campaigning for the 1924 convention rather than the 1925 convention, the Houston delegates declared that the Milwaukee convention of last year had no right to promise next year's gathering to London, and that the present convention has no right to pledge the following year's gathering to any particular convention city.

"We were told that we could have the convention if we showed sufficient interest," one of the Londoners said. "Our answer is 115 of the biggest newspapermen and advertisers in Great Britain coming to this convention with $100,000 pledged as an entertainment fund. We think we have kept our end of the bargain. We expect the convention to do likewise."

Local newspapers are carrying full page advertisements setting forth the attractions of London and Houston as convention cities.

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for the tailored woman—of white radium with stripes of color—their simple lines offset by organdie and lace.
19.00 to 29.00
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H. Poulson News Co...Market and 8th Sts.
Blake's Bazaar.....1101 Valencia
Cosmopolitan Book Store..3294 Mission St.
Miss C. A. Bates.....1691 Haight St.
The White House News Stand, Sutter and Grant Sts.

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130-133 GEARY ST.
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
Style and Quality Without Extravagance
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BOOS BROS
Enjoy California's luscious food delicacies in the wholesome dining environment of Boos Bros.' Cafeterias.
Convenient locations and accommodating facilities for quick service.
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A map of San Francisco, Oakland, Fresno, or Los Angeles will be sent without charge to residents or prospective residents of California. Address Dept. C-1.
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The House of Values
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Gowns, Millinery, Furs
Always Reliable

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831 Market Street - San Francisco, Calif.
Three Floors Devoted Exclusively to the Apparel Needs of the Discriminating Miss and Matron—
Prices are Extremely Moderate

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California's exquisite sea food served at
The States Restaurant
Market at Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices
Splendid Music

A STORE to be relied upon for good quality and the good styles—and frequent lower pricing.
Women's dresses, suits, capes, wraps, blouses, skirts, sweaters, jacquettes, etc.
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Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

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Reed Rocker $85
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
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The Annual June Linen Sale
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The Perfect Trousseau for the June Bride
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Her bridal garments, her going away costume, lovely hats, honeymoon frocks and fascinating lingerie are here for her choosing.
I. Magnin & Co. shops are located in San Francisco and in the leading winter resort hotels. In Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Del Monte, Hotel Del Monte; in Coronado, Hotel Del Coronado; in Hollywood, 6340 Hollywood Boulevard.

UNEXPECTED HELP FOR RUNNERS-UP

Boston Americans Continue Where They Left Off With the Yankees

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

New York	29	12	.707
Philadelphia	23	18	.561
Cleveland	23	19	.548
Detroit	21	22	.488
St. Louis	19	21	.475
Boston	18	21	.417
Washington	16	24	.400
Chicago	15	24	.385

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 7, New York 3.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 5.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 6, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 8, Cleveland 7.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Cleveland at Boston; New York at Washington.

Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Washington; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Washington; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Washington; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Friday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Washington; St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Saturday—Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; St. Louis at Washington; Detroit at Philadelphia.

If the "logical contenders" for the American League flag would exhibit the same skill and determination as the Boston Red Sox have in their games with the league champions, the race might present a far more interesting aspect. But that is another way of saying that if the Red Sox did as well against lesser teams as they have against those same leading Yankees, Boston might well be numbered among the foremost pennant chasers. Certain teams play at their best when opposed to topmost clubs, and this especially applies to the discarded Yankees, who, lined up against the pick of the league, that is New York, quite outdo themselves in speed, dash and enthusiasm.

It remains to be seen whether F. L. Chance's charges will duplicate their fine work of the various New York series when embattled with Cleveland, the Yankees' strongest challenger, at Fenway Park the first five days of the current week. It is not indicative, of course, that a team purposely plays inferior ball simply because it fails to show well against certain opposition; rather it may be ascribed to the reaction after a hard series. Again, there is no denying that the personal element counts as much in baseball as in anything else, possibly more, so that—given a knowledge of their old teammates' playing weaknesses, and given an especial desire to beat them to the run—a group of ball players such as the present Red Sox may well be seen to advantage when entertaining, or when entertained by, the league champions.

As a guess, it seems fairly unlikely that Philadelphia will maintain the great pace it has set for six other clubs throughout the first half-dozen weeks. This is by no means an attempt to discount the Athletics' ability or their splendid improvement over last season; but the recent series with Boston indicated that Connie Mack's team is hardly yet in the championship class. Of course, their friends may argue that the same holds true with New York, which also dropped a series to Chance's team, but the conditions attending Boston-New York series have been pointed out. These latter are in effect matches between a "first" and "second" team, and it is far different when a second-place club, through its poor play, allows its opponents to escape from the cellar. Now that the Red Sox are out of the depths, however, they may find it congenial to stay out and even to ascend as high as the first division.

PRINCETON NOW NEEDS ONE GAME

Tigers Easily Add Yale Nine to List of Baseball Victims

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Princeton	3	0	1.000
Yale	0	1	.000
Harvard	0	2	.000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4—Today finds Princeton University within one game of the baseball championship of the "Big Three" as the Tigers easily defeated the Blue here Saturday in the first of their two diamond contests of 1923 by a score of 14 to 5. As the Orange and Black has already won two straight from Harvard they have only to win from Yale at Princeton to add baseball to their football triumphs.

R. W. Carney '25, Princeton's star lefthanded pitcher was in fine form and allowed only five hits. He struck out nine and gave eight bases on balls. He was given fine support, only one error being made against him.

R. W. Pond '25, started in the pitcher's box for Yale, but lasted only 1 1-3 innings, during which he was found for four hits and gave three bases on balls. D. P. Ross '25 succeeded him and was found for six hits in 4 2-3 innings. D. S. Hickey '23, pitched the last three innings and allowed two hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	3	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	14	12	1
Yale	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	2

Batteries—Carney and Stinson; Pond, Ross, Hickey and Mallory. Umpires—Van Grafian and Egan. Time—3h.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Princeton 14, Yale 5.
West Point 8, Annapolis 5.
Brown 7, Harvard 4.
Dartmouth 11, Tufts 10.
Yale 1926 17, Harvard 1926 9.
Colgate 14, Niagara 1.
Williams 4, Mass. A. C. 3.
Amherst 4, Wesleyan 1.
Pennsylvania 9, Pittsburgh 2.
Cornell 10, Syracuse 8.
Colby 16, Maine 0.
Pennsylvania State 12, Waynesburg 5.
Rensselaer 4, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Frank & Marshall 2, Haverford 1.
Lafayette 5, Bucknell 4.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15 o'clock
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

WORLD, COLLEGIATE AND CONFERENCE RECORDS GO

"Big Ten" Track and Field Championship Title Is Won by University of Michigan

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. TEAM STANDING

	Points
Michigan	57½
Illinois	57
Wisconsin	27
Iowa	26
Notre Dame	24½
Minnesota	13
Chicago	10½
Northwestern	7
Washington	4
Ohio State	3½
Drake	2
Missouri	2
Purdue	1

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 4 (Special)—Authorities today are discussing the claims for one new world's amateur record, three new world's collegiate records and one tie, and seven new Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association records as a result of the great track and field championship games of the association won here Saturday by the University of Michigan. Followers of athletics here declared the meet to be one of the most remarkable ever heard of.

C. R. Brookins '24, University of Iowa, was the hero of heroes with his new world's amateur record claim of 23.2s. for the 220-yard low hurdles. The old record, 23 3-5s., was set in 1898 by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, equaled in 1913 by J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan University, in 1916 by R. I. Simpson of University of Missouri and last year by Brookins.

World's intercollegiate records were exceeded in two other events, the pole vault and the one-mile relay, D. G. Brownell '25 of University of Illinois vaulted 13ft. 2in., improving by one inch the record set by R. A. Gardner, Yale University, in 1912. The old Conference record in this event, 12ft. 8¼in., was set by J. K. Gold, University of Wisconsin, in 1913. J. K. Brooker '25 of Michigan vaulted 12ft. 11in. The new mark is four inches below the world's amateur record.

Winning the one-mile relay in 3m. 20s., University of Illinois clipped 1.4s. from the world's collegiate record made by Harvard in 1915, and advanced by 1.8s. the Conference record made by University of Chicago in 1915. This team was composed of J. C. Smuts '25, D. E. Carter '24, H. M. Fitch '24, and Capt. P. C. Sweet '23.

In the 220-yard dash, E C. Wilson '23 of Iowa tied the world's intercollegiate record of 21.2s. The mark was first set by B. J. Wefers of Georgetown in 1896 and was equaled by two other men. The Conference mark was 21.6, set by J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, in 1916 and equaled last year by Wilson and L. T. Paulu of Grinnell College.

Dehart Hubbard '25, University of Michigan, who set the new Conference broad jumping record of 25ft. 1½in. in the preliminaries, did not try to improve it in the finals.

The sixth new Conference record was in the javelin throw, 198ft. 10¾in., made in the preliminaries by M. S. Angiers '24 of Illinois. He set the former Conference mark last year with a toss of 196ft. 11in.

University of Illinois, heavily handicapped by the results of the preliminaries, made a great comeback in the finals. Only the surprising ability of Michigan in taking third in the relay, the final event on the program, from Chicago, enabled the Wolverine to win by half a point, 57½ to 57. University of Wisconsin was third, with 27 points, followed closely by Iowa, with 26.

The 120-yard hurdle event was thrown out because it was discovered that the finals had been run with the third set of barriers not in proper position. This caused the hurdlers to lose their stride. Hubbard of Michigan, who was leading at this point, stumbled to his hands and knees, but continued to place fifth. The referee ordered the event run over, but all the contestants except Hubbard refused. F. P. Johnson '24 of Illinois won the event in 15.4s. Had his points counted, he would have carried his team to victory.

In the trial heats of the preliminaries, which presumably were run with the barriers in proper position, Hubbard made the fastest time, 15s., defeating Johnson by .4s. There was some justice to Hubbard's claim, therefore, that the event might have been his if properly conducted. Coach S. J. Farrell, of Michigan, had the better balanced team, as he failed to win points only in the quarter-mile run and the 220-yard hurdles. Coach Harry Gill of Illinois also had an all around team, placing men in all of the 16 events except the half-mile run, the 220-yard hurdles, and the running high jump.

Fast time was made in the 440-yard dash by Sweet of Illinois, who sprinted to the tape in 48.2s., defeating one of the speediest quarter-mile fields ever seen in the Conference. J. B. Bier '25 of Washington University, champion of the distance in the Missouri Valley Conference, was a close second. He led until within 50 yards of the finish. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by L. G. Wittman, Michigan; S. E. Wilson, Iowa, second; R. B. Ayers, Illinois, third; C. R. Brookins, Iowa, fourth; F. G. Tykle, Purdue, fifth. Time—9.8s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. C. Wilson, Iowa; H. T. Evans, Illinois, second; S. M. Hughes, Illinois, third; R. F. Spetz, Wisconsin, fourth; L. G. Wittman, Michigan, fifth. Time—21.2s. Ties World's Intercollegiate record. New Conference record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by P. C. Sweet, Illinois; J. B. Bier, Washington, second; H. E. Hagen, Northwestern, third; H. M. Fitch, Illinois, fourth; A. L. Everett, Ohio, fifth. Time—48.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by L. M. Valley, Wisconsin; H. C. Morrow, Iowa, second; M. B. Hilberts, Wisconsin, third; C. A. Reinke, Michigan, fourth; W. H. Hattendorf, Michigan, fifth. Time—1m. 55.2s.

One-Mile Run—Won by G. E. Hall, Illinois; S. E. Mieher, Illinois, second; E. E. Klogh, Chicago, third; E. E. Schneider, Wisconsin, fourth; J. A. Bowen, Michigan, fifth. Time—4m. 28.6s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. R. Isabell, Michigan; S. S. Crippen, Northwestern, second; I. L. Wade, Wisconsin, third; H. R. Phelps, Iowa, fourth; H. P. Bourke, Chicago, fifth. Time—9m. 41s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Illinois (J. C. Smuts, D. E. Carter, H. M. Fitch, P. C. Sweet); University of Iowa, second (C. F. Coulter, G. B. Noll, H. C. Morrow, E. C. Wilson); University of Michigan, third (D. Purdy, J. N. Joyner, Adam Siemons, F. H. Martin); University of Chicago, fourth; University of Wisconsin, fifth. Time—3m. 20s. (New World's Intercollegiate and Conference record.)

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. P. Johnson, Illinois; J. E. Towler, Minnesota, second; J. Snyder, Ohio, third; F. S. Newell, Wisconsin, fourth; Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, fifth. Time—15.4s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. R. Brookins, Iowa; J. E. Towler, Minnesota, second; C. J. Brickman, Chicago, third; L. J. Snyder, Ohio State, fourth; F. S. Newell, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—23.2s. (New World's Amateur and Conference record.)

Running High Jump—Won by R. W. Smith, Michigan; A. E. McEllven, Michigan, E. W. Tuhtar, Wisconsin, and D. J. Weakes, Notre Dame, tied for second, third and fourth, 6ft. 1in.; Campbell Dickson, Chicago, and D. C. Nufer, Michigan, tied for fifth, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, (new Conference record) 25ft. 1½in.; M. J. Sweeney, Illinois, second, 22ft. 5in.; F. P. Johnson, Illinois, third, 22ft. 3¼in.; S. W. Campbell, Minnesota, fourth, 22ft. 1¼in.; L. J. Snyder, Ohio, and E. A. Hogan, Notre Dame, tied for fifth, 21ft. 6¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by D. G. Brownell, Illinois, 13ft. 2in. (new World's Intercollegiate and Conference record); S. K. Brooker, Michigan, second, 12ft. 11in.; H. J. Collins, Illinois, third, 12ft. 8in.; W. R. Prosser, Michigan, fourth, 12ft. 5in.; E. S. Kreiger, Wisconsin, fifth, 12ft. 3in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by W. J. Van Orden, Michigan, 43ft. 8¾in.; Louis Gross, Minnesota, second, 41ft. 11in.; M. E. Vanellis, Wisconsin, third, 41ft. 8in.; M. W. Heath, Michigan, fourth, 40ft. 8¾in.; V. R. Usrey, Illinois, fifth, 40ft. 3¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. K. Brooker, Michigan, 132ft. 9½in.; J. T. Lieb, Notre Dame, second, 128ft. 3in.; Louis Gross, Minnesota, third, 127ft. 3½in.; A. G. Lincoln, Missouri, fourth, 125ft. 4in.; J. A. Coughlin, Illinois, fifth, 123ft. 2½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by H. M. Hindes, Michigan, 144ft. 4½in.; S. H. Hill, Illinois, second, 134ft. 5in.; C. A. Schmidt, Michigan, third, 130ft. 7¼in.; T. C. Nichols, Wisconsin, fourth, 125ft. ½in.; M. E. Vanellis, Wisconsin, fifth, 117ft. 8in.

Javelin Throw—Won by M. S. Angier, Illinois, 198ft. 10¾in. (new Conference record); E. N. Oberst, Notre Dame, second, 179ft. 8¼in.; L. Moes, Notre Dame, third, 178ft. 10in.; B. F. Lingenfelter, Drake, fourth, 177ft. 5in.; H. G. Frieda, Chicago, fifth, 176ft. 3in.

Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics of the Intercollegiate Conference, this week is to pick a committee of coaches, one from each branch of sport, to make a study of officiating in the Conference and report suggestions for reform. This action is being taken on instruction given Saturday by the athletic directors of the Conference who met here.

Commissioner Griffith also is drawing up a code of ethics regarding methods of interesting high school athletes in attending colleges. Other action recommended by the directors was to draw up a statement regarding the purpose and aims of intercollegiate athletics to assist in research work to ascertain whether the alumni letter men have been injured or benefited for later careers by participation in college athletics, to continue promulgation of amateurism.

The faculty committee in session approved the eight-game schedule in football and adopted a rule against migratory athletics, declaring that any man who has competed for another university of major classification may not compete for a member of the Conference.

Four new football dates for Intercollegiate Conference teams are announced as a result of the decision of the faculty committee reaffirming their stand of last December when they proposed that eight games instead of seven might be booked by conference gridiron elevens. The proposal at the winter meeting came as a surprise to the coaches, but they were a unit in welcoming the restatement of the position.

H. H. Jones, athletic director and football coach at University of Iowa, who produced an undefeated team last year, announced a game with Oklahoma A. and M. at Iowa City for Sept. 29. Director N. A. Kellogg of Purdue University stated a date with Rose Polytechnic Institute would be closed for Oct. 6. Director F. H. Yost of University of Michigan announced the Wolverines will take on Case College here Oct. 6. Coach R. C. Zuppke of University of Illinois will receive Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Nov. 17.

Action to prevent high school athletes from participating in more than two interscholastic tournaments each year was deferred, as was also the proposal of the directors that the annual track and field meets be closed to outsiders.

Prof. T. E. French of Ohio State University was appointed to represent the faculty on the American Olympic committee.

Kumagae Will Retire From Internationals

By The Associated Press

Tokyo, June 4

ICHIYA KUMAGAE, the tennis star, has decided to retire from international contests, on advice of his employers at Mitsui Bank. Hereafter he will play only in home matches.

TWO MORE TITLES WON BY TILDEN

Takes Singles and Doubles Championship of Eastern Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, June 4—W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Weiner successfully defended their doubles tennis championship of eastern Pennsylvania yesterday, winning the final round of the tournament from Herman Dornheim and Watson Knight, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5. The first two sets were played Saturday, after Tilden had defeated Manuel Alonzo, champion of Spain, in the final round of the singles. A heavy shower fell at the beginning of the third set and the match was held over.

Tilden won the eastern Pennsylvania singles by defeating Alonzo in a five-set match, 1—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

Tilden lost the first two sets and was on even terms up to the seventh game with Alonzo in the third, when he picked up speed, whirled to victory in this set, and won the next two with a dazzling display of nearly every stroke at his command.

The champion played listlessly in the first two sets. He made many errors, which enabled his opponent to win both.

Starting the third set, they alternated, winning their own service games, until the fifth game, when Tilden broke through Alonzo's delivery, winning by 5 points to 3. Alonzo then broke through Tilden's service and won his own in the next game. Then Tilden began to speed up. He won the next three games and the set, in quick order.

The champion took the last two sets with comparative ease.

HOLLAND REACHES SEMIFINAL ROUND

NOORDWIJK, Holland, June 2 (AP)—Holland has won its place in the semifinals for the Davis Cup by defeating Italy. The Dutch players won the singles and doubles in lawn tennis competition today, which, with victory in the singles yesterday, gives that country three out of the five scheduled matches. The winner of this series already has drawn a bye for the second round.

In today's singles Diemer Kool, Holland, defeated Cesare Colombo, Italy, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4. In the doubles Van Lennep and Diemer Kool defeated Baron de Morpurgo and Cesare Colombo, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

CORNELL NAMES KIRBY

ITHACA, N. Y., June 3—E. G. Kirby '24 was elected captain of the 1924 Cornell varsity track team today. He won the one-mile run at the recent intercollegiate A. A. A. A. games.

WEST POINT WINS IN TWO EVENTS

Annapolis' Only Victory Comes in Tennis, Losing on Track and Baseball Diamond

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 4—The United States Military Academy won two of its three athletic competitions from the United States Naval Academy here Saturday when the Cadets captured the dual track and field meet by a score of 67 1-3 points to 58 2-3, and took the baseball game by a score of 8 to 5, while the Midshipmen won the lawn tennis match, 5 to 4.

It was the first time that the Army and Navy had met in a dual track meet and the meet was close and interesting throughout. The Navy was a slight favorite at the start; but lost when the Army took first and second places in the running broad jump which was the last event decided.

Two new West Point records were established. Capt. Elect D. J. Mulligan of next year's Army football team won the discus throw with a performance of 135ft. 4¾in. Tyler Calhoun Jr. of the Army broke the other record when he won the two-mile run in 9m. 36 1-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Dean, West Point; Marshall, Annapolis, second; White, West Point, third. Time—10.1s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Maple, Annapolis; Stryken, Annapolis, second; Dean, West Point, third. Time—22 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Hammond, Annapolis; Foras, Annapolis, second; Schenk, Annapolis, third. Time—50s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Tammany, Annapolis; Newhall, Annapolis, second; Graves, West Point, third. Time—1m. 58 1-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Newhall, Annapolis; Newman, West Point, second; Tyree, Annapolis, third. Time—4m. 27 3-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Calhoun, West Point; Huhr, Annapolis, second; Trudeau, West Point, third. Time—9m 36 1-5s. (New West Point record.)

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Barkes, West Point; Huckins, Annapolis, second; Hudson, Annapolis, third. Time—15s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Barkes, West Point; Hudson, Annapolis, second; Pully, West Point, third. Time—25s.

Running High Jump—Nelson, West Point, and White, West Point, tied for first place; Ople, Annapolis, Johnson, West Point, and Baughman, West Point, tied for third place. Height—5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Sexton, West Point; Robertson, West Point, second; Huckins, Annapolis, third. Distance—22ft. 9¼in.

Pole Vault—Garrecht, West Point; McLean, Annapolis, and Huckins, Annapolis, tied for first place. Height—11ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Dabezies, West Point; Stowell, West Point, second; Thompson, West Point, third. Distance—40ft. 9½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Mulligan, West Point; Turner, West Point, second; Taylor, Annapolis, third. Distance—135ft. 4¾in. (New West Point record.)

Javelin Throw—Won by Leggett, Annapolis, 177ft. 8in.; Timberlake, West Point, second, 161ft.; Ragsdale, Annapolis, third, 159ft.

The baseball game provided a great uphill battle for the Cadets. Army scored a run in the first inning, only to see Navy come back and take the lead by scoring four in the second. Navy made another in the fifth, which ended the Midshipmen's scoring for the game. After making the run in the first, the Cadets were shut out until the sixth, when they made another; but in the seventh they put five players over the home plate, taking the lead and never surrendering it. Each team made 11 hits, C. L. Dasher Jr. and W. H. Wood, both of the Army, making home runs. This was the fourteenth time in their 20 games that Army had won. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
West Point	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	x	—	8	11	4
Annapolis	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	5	11	1

Batteries—Rowland, Roper and Canaland; Kelly, Paterson and Harris, Zimmerman. Umpires — O'Brien, Emslie, Trantz and Marshall. Time—2h. 23m.

In the tennis meet the two academies divided the singles, but Navy won two of the three doubles. Only two of the individual matches required more than the regulation number of sets, E. W. Garbisch, West Point, defeating A. C. Harshmann, Annapolis, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, and F. E. Shoup Jr., Annapolis, defeating Stewart, West Point, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. The summary:

SINGLES

Baldwin, West Point, defeated Hartwig Annapolis, 6—3, 6—2.

Stone, West Point, defeated Winslow, Annapolis, 7—5, 3—6.

L. Garbisch, West Point, defeated Harshman, Annapolis, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Lyman, Annapolis, defeated Castner, West Point, 6—4, 6—4.

Shoup, Annapolis, defeated Stewart, West Point, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

Ward, Annapolis, defeated Oxreider, West Point, 6—2, 6—4.

DOUBLES

Stone and Baldwin, West Point, defeated Moeller and Winslow, Annapolis, 6—3, 6—4.

Harshman and Shoup, Annapolis, defeated Bennett and Garbisch, West Point, 6—2, 7—5.

Lyman and Hartwig, Annapolis, defeated Stewart and Castner, West Point, 6—3, 8—6.

YALE NETMEN BEAT PRINCETON, 7 TO 2

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3—The undefeated Yale varsity tennis team defeated that of Princeton University here yesterday, seven matches to two, on University courts. The Blue won five of the six singles matches, and thereby clinched the contest before the doubles were started.

L. B. Dailey Jr. '23 was the only member of the Tiger squad to win in singles competition, and paired with F. T. Wood '24 he won in the doubles from W. F. Vaughan and W. S. Symington 3d. The hardest fought match was between J. E. Howard '24 of Princeton and L. E. Williams '23, the Yale captain, who was forced to three close sets to win. The summary:

SINGLES

L. E. Williams, Yale, defeated J. E. Howard, Princeton, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5.

A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated H. L. Taylor, Princeton, 6—4, 6—2.

C. M. Wheeler, Yale, defeated Lewis, Princeton, 6—1, 6—4.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated W. S. Symington 3d., Yale, 6—3, 11—3, 6—4.

W. F. Vaughan, Yale, defeated F. T. Wood, Princeton, 6—4, 6—4.

S. V. Schoonmaker Jr., Yale, defeated Loeb, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES

L. E. Williams and A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated J. E. Howard and H. L. Taylor, Princeton, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

F. B. Comstock and C. M. Wheeler, Yale, defeated Lewis and Loeb, Princeton, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

L. B. Dailey Jr. and F. T. Wood, Princeton, defeated W. F. Vaughan and W. S. Symington, Yale, 6—4, 6—2.

Colombes Stadium Track Is Completed

By The Associated Press

Paris, June 4

THE running track at the new Colombes stadium has been completed and is ready for the practice and training of Olympic athletes one year in advance of the date set for the opening of the games. Experts pronounce the track technically perfect.

The work on the stadium itself is progressing according to schedule, and Olympic officials who visited the field yesterday, headed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, expressed themselves as satisfied. Baron de Coubertin said he believed that the "Olympic Village," consisting of about 40 or 70 villas where the athletes of the various nations will live within a stone's throw of the stadium, was indispensable to the success of the games.

California Wins Coast Track Meet

Carries Off Conference Championship by Winning 44 Points

PULLMAN, Wash., June 2 (Special)—University of California won the Pacific Coast Conference track and field meet here this afternoon with 44 points. The athletes, running the events off in a slow rain, were unable to establish any new records, but succeeded in making fair time in all events. University of Washington took second with 40 points; Oregon Agricultural College, third, with 28½; University of Oregon, fourth, with 24; University of Montana, fifth, with 12; Washington State College, sixth, with 11, and University of Idaho, seventh, with 6.

A. R. Spearow of Oregon attempted to break the pole vault record held by E. I. Jenne of Washington State, but failed in three attempts. Capt. Victor Hurley of University of Washington was high-point man, with 15 points. Spearow of Oregon came second with 11; Walker of O. A. C. third, with 10; Neufeldt of California, fourth, with eight; and Percy Egtvet of Washington, fifth, with 7½ points. Hurley ran his last race for the University of Washington, totaling 615 points to his credit for the past three years of intercollegiate competition. The heavy rain for the past two days slowed up the track somewhat but being a cinder track it dried off quickly. The field events were run off on a slippery grass field during a downpour. Governor Louis Hart presented the winning California Bears with the cup. Captain Muller received it for his teammates. This is the first meet of the Pacific Coast Conference ever to be held on this field.

SWEETSER NOT TO DEFEND

NEW YORK, June 3—J. W. Sweetser, Yale student, will not defend his title as metropolitan amateur golf champion, which he won last year, it was learned today when pairings for the annual tourney were announced. Sweetser, who returned recently with the victorious Walker Cup team from England, is making up class work at the university. G. W. White, Oswald Kirkby, and D. E. Sawyer, former title holders, are entered along with F. W. Dyer, the New Jersey state champion. The qualifying round will be played Wednesday.

COLLEGE GAME CANCELED

MADISON, Wis., June 4 (Special)—University of Michigan finished its intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association schedule without losing a game when the concluding contest with the University of Wisconsin, scheduled here today, was canceled because of wet grounds.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	11	.744
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571
Brooklyn	23	19	.548
St. Louis	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	20	21	.488
Chicago	19	23	.452
Boston	17	25	.405
Philadelphia	12	30	.286

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 4, Boston 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 8.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh vs. St. Louis (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 7, Boston 6 (six innings).
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia; Chicago at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at Chicago; Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Wednesday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at Chicago; Brooklyn at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Thursday—Boston at Cincinnati; New York at Chicago; Brooklyn at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Friday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Saturday—Boston at Chicago; New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati National League Club has replied to its critics in no uncertain terms that it has taken up the pennant chase in earnest, and will remain there till the finish. Coming to a realization that they must either win some ball games or relinquish all claims to the consideration they seemed to have merited the latter part of last season, the Reds a few days ago set out with great vigor to accomplish the former, with the result that six straight victories have been chalked up to the credit of P. J. Moran's paid athletes. Not until yesterday, when Ernest Osborne of the Chicago Cubs pitched hitless ball for eight and one-third innnings and then checked a big ninth-inning Red rally in the nick of time, did Cincinnati's sudden successful streak come to a termination.

It is just as well, for the peace of those who enjoy competition, that the Cincinnati team did come to the fore, belated though its rise has been. For one other club that was supposed to uphold the honor of the west so sternly—Pittsburgh—has faltered in the past week, and made nowhere near the glorious showing that brought it into second place. As a matter of fact, Pittsburgh now is hard pressed by Brooklyn, which, next to the Reds and New York Giants, has been playing about the best ball in the circuit from a winning standpoint. But whereas the Superbas' pitchers have justified all the good things said about them before the season's opening, those of Pittsburgh seem to have their periods of depression, and the past week seems to have been one of them. For after one of the most spectacular winning streaks of the season, which attained a length of seven games, W. B. McKechnie's team has lost five out of its last eight encounters, and can hardly be said to have gained on the Giants at all in the matter of percentage.

They are picturing a 1923 pennant blowing in the breeze in Brooklyn, and the recent good work of Wilbert Robinson's nine justifies in a measure this hope. Of course victories over such a team as Boston do not necessarily imply much, since the Braves are noted to play great ball against one club and poorly against the next; but when any team captures three of a possible four games from the Giants, as Brooklyn has does, it is worthy of attention. Superba fans wended their way across the bridge in impressive numbers in order to see their favorites turn back the minions of J. J. McGraw, and for their pains they were richly rewarded.

St. Louis, despite a usually negligible quantity in the pitcher's box, manages to hold its own. This morning the Cardinals show as many victories as defeats. Chicago, following the reaction that set in immediately after the great April winning streak is regaining its bearings, though in a more conservative style. And New York, on top of the fold, nonchalant as ever, manages to go right along.

LEHIGH ELECTS TWO

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 2—Josef Carol of Philadelphia was today elected captain of Lehigh track team for next year. Carol during the last season established a new record of 10s. in the 100-yard dash at Lehigh University and also set a mark of 10s. for the new Muhlenberg College track. G. F. Koegler of New York City, a junior next season, was the unanimous choice of the tennis squad today, to succeed Capt. Edward Beale.

IRELAND TIES INDIA

DUBLIN, June 4 (AP)—The score of the India-Ireland lawn tennis tie, in the first round of the Davis Cup elimination series, was brought to two all this morning when Cecil Campbell of Ireland defeated Dr. A. H. Fyzee of India in straight sets, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

PENN STATE TAKES MEET

PITTSBURGH, June 2—Five and one-half points was the margin of the Pennsylvania State College's victory over the University of Pittsburgh in the Pittsburgh intercollegiate track and field meet today. West Virginia University was third.

Coach Gill Protests "Big Ten" Track Meet

If Allowed It Will Give Illini a Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4—Coach H. L. Gill, track mentor at University of Illinois, has mailed a protest to M. S. Good, president of the Graduate Managing Committee of the Intercollegiate oCnference Athletic Association, asking that the ruling which threw out the 120-yard high hurdle race in the "Big Ten" track and field championships at Ann Arbor, Saturday, be set aside.

Coach Gill made the announcement over the long distance telephone from Urbana, Ill., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today. If allowed Coach Gill's protest will give Illinois the team victory 62 to 58½ over University of Michigan. If it is disallowed the meet will stand 57½ points for Michigan and 57 points for Illinois.

"Action will have to be taken by the alumni committee as a whole," said President Good when interviewed today on the likelihood of Coach Gill's protest being accepted. Mr. Good indicated that inasmuch as the referee, C. A. Dean, had been given absolute authority to run the meet, his decision should be upheld. Mr. Good stated that he had not made a thorough investigation of the facts, chiefly because he regarded the whole dispute as entirely in the hands of the referee.

NEBRASKA NINE LOSES LAST GAME TO KANSAS

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3 (Special)—The University of Nebraska baseball nine dropped the last game of the season here yesterday to the University of Kansas team, by a score of 5 to 3. Nebraska outhit the visitors 2 to 1, but the inability to hit at the proper time left the Scarlet and Cream with the small end of the score. There was considerable loose fielding on the part of the Nebraska team which helped the Kansas players out. F. D. Carmen '23, who pitched for Nebraska, was somewhat unsteady, as the game broke badly for him at the start. Two scores by Kansas in the sixth came on two bases on balls, an error, and a two-base hit. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Kansas	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	5	5	1
Nebraska	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	5

Batteries—Bloomer and Frazier, Carmen and Petty. Umpire—Lee Sipe, Lincoln.

H. R. Peterson '24 was elected captain of the 1924 Nebraska baseball team, at a meeting here of the university members of the team yesterday. Peterson is a pitcher and has played part time with the Scarlet and Cream for two years. Eleven letters were awarded to members of this year's baseball team. They go to J. D. Petty '23, G. C. Smaha '24, R. C. Russell '25, M. G. Volz '25, B. E. Arries '23, Russell Gibbs '24, M. F. Collins '25, R. K. Janda '25, V. C. Lewellen '24, Capt.-Elect H. R. Peterson and Capt. F. D. Carman '23

CAMPBELL WINS TWO GAMES FOR PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 2 (Special)—J. W. Campbell '24, Purdue University's star pitcher, did the iron-man feat today, when he pitched both games of a double-header against the University of Chicago nine and won both by the score of 6 to 5, although the last contest went 10 innings.

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	x	6	14	4
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	7	2

Batteries—Campbell and DeArmand; Arndt and Yardley. Umpire—R. J. Huislein. Time—2h. 20m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Purdue	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	12	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	10	3

Batteries—Campbell and DeArmand; McGuire, Weller and Yardley. Umpire—R. J. Huislein. Time—2h.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	28	11	.718
Baltimore	27	17	.614
Reading	23	18	.561
Toronto	21	17	.553
Buffalo	19	19	.500
Jersey City	17	25	.405
Newark	14	24	.368
Syracuse	12	30	.286

RESULTS SATURDAY

Baltimore 7, Jersey City 4.
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 1.
Reading 16, Newark 8.
Rochester 6, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 3, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 3, Syracuse 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Jersey City 5, Baltimore 2.
Newark 7, Reading 3.

ANDOVER WINS ITS DUAL MEET

Triumphs Over Exeter for First Time in Eight Years

ANDOVER, Mass., June 4—Phillips Andover Academy is today enjoying its first track and field triumph over Phillips Exeter Academy in eight years, as the result of defeating the New Hampshire school on Brothers Field, Saturday, 68 to 58. It was a great meet, with many upsets taking place.

Two new dual meet records were made, both by Andover athletes. Roy Slagle won the pole vault with a leap of 11ft. 8½in., and William Healey won the javelin throw at 172ft. 3in.

Two athletes won two first places each; and both were Exeter men. Capt. C. G. T. Lundell won the 100 and 220-yard dashes, and A. H. O'Neil won the 440-yard dash and 880-yard run.

Andover made a clean sweep of the running high jump and javelin throw, while Exeter was unable to shut Andover out of any event. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. G. T. Lundell, Exeter; C. E. Borah, Andover, second; Geoffrey Glendinning, Andover, third. Time—10⅘s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. G. T. Lundell, Exeter; William Hucthinson, Andover, second; C. E. Borah, Andover, third. Time—22⅘s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by A. H. O'Neil, Exeter; R. B. Allen, Andover, second; Mark Posey, Andover, third. Time—51s.

880-Yard Run—Won by A. H. O'Neil, Exeter; S. L. Multer, Andover, second; J. E. Gore, Exeter, third. Time—1m. 59s.

One-Mile Run—Won by M. L. Smith, Andover; John Pitman, Exeter, second; Edward Chute, Andover, third. Time—4m. 37s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Joseph Vilas, Exeter; Charles Elliott, Exeter, second; Worthen Paxton, Andover, third. Time—16⅘s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Charles Elliott, Exeter; Joseph Vilas, Exeter, second; Worthen Paxton, Andover, third. Time—26⅘s.

Running High Jump—George Larsen, Andover; S. C. Hammond, Andover, tied for first place; Edwards, Andover, third. Height—5ft. 7in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Geoffrey Glendinning, Andover, 22ft. 5in.; H. W. Wright, Exeter, second, 22ft. 2in.; John Brandenburg, Exeter, third, 21ft. 1½in.

Pole Vault—Won by Roy Slagle, Andover, 11ft. 8½in.; Walter Toner, Andover, and F. B. Clark, Exeter, tied for second at 11ft. (New record.)

12-Pound Shotput—Won by T. J. Driscoll, Exeter, 46ft. 6in.; W. P. Bradley, Andover, second, 45ft. 9in.; C. B. Murphy, Andover, third, 43ft. 7in.

12-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by A. D. Kern, Andover, 151ft. 11in.; W. P. Bradley, Andover, second, 150ft. 8in.; Robert MacAnulty, Exeter, third, 149ft. 11in.

Javelin—Won by William Healy, Andover, distance, 172ft. 3in.; C. B. G. Murphy, Andover, second, distance, 147ft. 4½in.; "Dick" Tseng, Andover, third, distance, 138ft. 11in. (New record.)

Discus Throw—Won by Robert MacAnulty, Exeter, 120ft. 1½in.; W. P. Bradley, Andover, second, 118ft. 6½in.; John Brandenburg, Exeter, third, 116ft. 2in.

Switzerland Wins in Davis Cup Play

TERRITET, Switzerland, June 2 (AP)—Switzerland eliminated Czechoslovakia from the lawn tennis competition for the Davis Cup today when C. F. Aeschliman defeated F. Rohrer of Czechoslovakia in a long-drawn-out five-set match, the score of which was 4—6, 7—5, 13—11, 3—6, 6—0.

The Czechoslovakians made a great effort to overcome the 2-to-1 lead which the Swiss held by virtue of the first two days' play. Lemia defeated Martin of Switzerland 4—6, 6—5, 7—5, 8—6, and then, with the score 2 all, Aeschliman and Rohrer went on the courts for the final and deciding match.

There was intense excitement as the Czech took the first set from the home star. Aeschliman steadied down and captured the next two, but only after a hard battle requiring 36 games. Rohrer displayed another flash of winning form in the fourth, which he won 6—3, but Aeschliman would not be denied and ran away with the last frame at love.

HIGGINS WINS TROPHY

NEW YORK, June 4—Walter Higgins of Columbia University is today in permanent possession of the J. W. Overton Memorial Cup as the result of winning the two-mile race at Travers Island for the third successive time Saturday. His time was 9m. 44s. Marvin Rick of the New York Athletic Club took second place, and R. F. Moore of Columbia University third.

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Pawtucket Team Wins American S. L. Title

J. & P. Coats F. C. Holds Paterson Eleven Scoreless

NEW YORK, June 4—The J. & P. Coats Football Club of Pawtucket, R. I., is today holder of the American Soccer League championship title as a result of its team's victory over that of the Paterson Football Club, Bethlehem, Pa., yesterday afternoon at Olympic Park, Clifton, N. J., by 2 goals to 0. Rain fell several times during the afternoon making the playing field rather sodden. Neither team had scored up to half time.

The New Englanders began the second half in real earnest. Twenty minutes elapsed before the first goal was shot by Center Forward Adams, who dribbled the ball through the pack and then beat both backs in the race for the net. Ten minutes later, a long shot by McAvoy, left halfback, clinched matters for the Pawtucket team. The summary:

J. & P. COATS		PATERSON
Sheppard, ll	ol	Fleming
Brown, ol	il	Sweeney
Adams, c	c	Smith
Morley, ir	or	Whitehead
Gallagher, or	ir	Murray
McAvoy, lhb	rhb	Kirkpatrick
McIntosh, chb	chb	Campbell
Bethune, rhb	lhb	Adams
Ferguson, lb	rb	Ferrier
Stevenson, rb	lb	Adams
Schofield, g	g	Renzulli

Score—J. & P. Coats Football Club 2, Paterson Football Club 0. Goals—Adams, McAvoy for J. & P. Coats. Referee—James Hayes. Lineman—Laurie and Walsh. Time—Two 45m. periods.

HARVARD CREWS ARE HOUSED AT RED TOP

RED TOP, Conn., June 4—Harvard's rowing squad that will go into intensive practice in preparation for the annual regatta with Yale, June 22, arrived here shortly after 6 o'clock last night and immediately proceeded to their quarters. There were 36 men in the squad, representing the varsity, freshmen, second and combination crews. Complete arrangements had been made in advance to receive them.

The shells, six in number, arrived early yesterday morning, the homemade shell built by William Lutz, the Harvard rigger, being among their number. As an innovation, Coach F. J. Muller had two rowing machines installed in the boathouse for emergency use.

BROWN CONQUERS HARVARD

Brown University's baseball team succeeded in returning, Saturday afternoon at Soldiers Field, the defeat which it met with at the hands of Harvard earlier in the season. A ninth inning rally gave the visitors a 7-to-4 decision over the Crimson. Harvard tied its opponent's early lead in the seventh with three runs, and probably would have registered more, had it not been for J. B. Trumbower '25 of Brown, who at critical points in the game deprived Lewis Gordon '24 and Percy Jenkins '24 of apparently sure home runs. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brown	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	11	1
Harvard	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	9	2

Batteries—Leddy, Dugan, Nenbauer and Kneeland; Herrmann, Spaulding, and Keegan. Umpires—Coady and Barry. Time—2h. 3m.

ILLINOIS ELECTS JOHNSON

URBANA, Ill. June 3 (Special)—F. P. Johnson '24, University of Illinois star hurdler who won the 120-yard high hurdle race Saturday in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association track meet, was elected captain of Coach H. L. Gills' track and field team for next season. Johnson has shown remarkable skill in both the high and low barriers this season.

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PICK-UPS

THOSE high-priced recruits of the 1923 season are slowly but surely coming into their own. William Kamm of the Chicago White Sox has them talking all over the western half of the circuit, for he tries for anything and everything in sight and, like some other stars, is often charged with an error on a ball that many another player would not get his hands on. James O'Connell, of San Francisco and New York, has already become known as a home run hitter in the majors, while his teammate, J. M. Bentley, has broken into the winning column quite consistently for the Giants.

All the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been paid for diamond prospects have not deterred E. T. Collins, veteran Chicago American second baseman, from setting the pace on the base paths. It is surely a great example to a youngster like Kamm to see Collins—in his eighteenth season "up," showing as much speed as in his early days on the diamond. One suspects that Collins has set out to "show" those critics who had accused him, in recent seasons, of slowing up; if that is his motive, show them he certainly has.

Even with two such infield stars, Chicago is in last place in the American circuit. Sometimes it gets the pitching, sometimes it does not. White Sox fans have been urging Manager William Gleason to start Frank Mack in the box in order to lighten the burden of U. C. Faber and C. C. Robertson, but this advice so far has fallen on unheeding ears. Mack is a young pitcher and still has a long way to go, Gleason argues, and it will be better to work him along gradually with future seasons of usefulness in view. G. V. Leverette, by the way, turned in a fine game yesterday, shutting St. Louis out in all but one inning.

Faster games are becoming the rule in the National League. St. Louis and Pittsburgh set the example Thursday in a game which the former won, 4 to 1, in one hour and 19 minutes, and the same clubs furnished nine innings of entertainment yesterday in one hour and 27 minutes, the Cardinals winning 4 to 3. Cincinnati and Chicago did the best work along these lines Saturday, when the Cubs were defeated at Redland Field in the time—remarkable for this playing season—of one hour, 13 minutes.

Games in the American League seem, on the whole, slower than those in the senior circuit. It used to be the other way around. Taking games by and large, however, there is little room in either league for praise actuated by excessively fast play.

In the course of its winning streak of six games, Cincinnati made but two errors in the field. Both the holiday games and those of Thursday and Friday were marked by perfect fielding of the ball by the Reds.

YALE OARSMEN ARE AT QUARTERS ON THAMES

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 4—In a drizzling rain Yale's four Blue crews arrived here late yesterday afternoon and pitched camp a short half-mile from the Crimson training quarters at Red Top, where the Harvard crews were arriving about the same time.

The Blue training quarters had been prepared in advance and were inspected by Coach Edward Leader, who was seeing them for the first time. He expressed complete satisfaction with the equipment at his disposal, and later loked over the course on the Thames River over which the rival crews will row June 22 in the annual regatta.

The varsity crew proceeded from New London by motorboat, while the junior varsity, the freshman and the combination crew came by train. The five shells had arrived earlier in the day and were uncrated in preparation for opening practice.

It was announced at training quarters that standard time would be used in order that there might be no confusion with tide time.

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AMENDMENT URGED TO PROTECT CHILDREN

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28 (Special Correspondence) — Elton Watkins, Representative-elect from the Third Oregon District to Congress, has placed himself on record as favoring amendment of the federal Constitution in order to enable Congress and the various states to enact laws to protect women and children in industry that will stand the test of the courts.

In a recent address before the Oregon Civic League Mr. Watkins referred to the decision of the United States Supreme Court setting aside the women's minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, and said: "Since it is demonstrated that the several states cannot deal with the child labor situation and it is argued that the federal Constitution does not permit Congress to deal with it, the only thing to do is to amend the federal Constitution. I favor that course."

Mr. Watkins, on the same occasion, announced his support of the Towner-Sterling bill for a federal department of education.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	39	24	.619
Sacramento	36	25	.590
Portland	31	31	.500
Vernon	31	31	.500
Los Angeles	29	31	.483
Salt Lake	28	32	.467
Seattle	26	33	.441
Oakland	24	37	.393

RESULTS SATURDAY

Sacramento 5, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 9, Vernon 6.
Seattle 4, Salt Lake 0.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles 3, Vernon 2.
Vernon 9, Los Angeles 7.
Oakland 12, San Francisco 4.
San Francisco 10, Oakland 3.
Seattle 5, Salt Lake 3.
Seattle 6, Salt Lake 0.
Sacramento 5, Portland 2.
Sacramento 9, Portland 7.

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS

VIENNA, June 4—Sigmund Bosel, president of the Union Bank of Vienna, goes to New York June 5 to conclude important negotiations with a United States group concerning the exploitation of Austria's natural resources, especially the Veitsche Magnesite Com-

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Twelve Americans Enter British Open

Wethered and Tolley Only High-Ranking Amateurs

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Twelve Americans are among the 222 golfers entered for the British open championship at Troon, Scotland, in which the qualifying rounds next Monday and Tuesday will eliminate all but 80 of the entrants. The competitors include 188 professionals and 34 amateurs. The list last year totaled 237. The American entrants are W. C. Hagen, British open champion; Eugene Sarazen, American open champion; J. M. Barnes, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Charles Hoffner, Philadelphia; John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y.; T. D. Armour, New York; George Aulbach, Boston; J. Thompson, Richmond, Va.; MacDonald Smith, San Francisco; F. W. Clarke, Asheville, N. C.; Leo Diegel, Washington; Harry Brown, Mexico City.

R. H. Wethered, British amateur champion, and C. J. H. Tolley, former champion, are the only high-ranking amateurs entered, but almost every professional of note in England and Scotland will compete. The more prominent of these are George Duncan, Abe Mitchell, J. H. Taylor, Edward Ray, Harry Vardon, Alexander Herd and James Braid.

The Continent is sending some of its best golfers, among them being Aubrey Boomer of St. Cloud, French open champion; Arnaud Massey, former French champion; Jean Gassiat, another French ex-champion, and Angel de la Torre of Madrid.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	24	18	.571
New Orleans	24	19	.558
Chattanooga	22	18	.550
Mobile	21	19	.525
Atlanta	21	20	.512
Memphis	19	20	.487
Birmingham	19	21	.475
Little Rock	12	27	.308

RESULTS SATURDAY

Little Rock 5, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 7, Mobile 3.
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 0.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Nashville 5, Chattanooga 4.
Mobile 6, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 5.

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MARKET SHOWS INDICATIONS OF SLOWING DOWN

Price Movements Are Irregular With Pronounced Weak Tendency

Prices continued toward higher ground at the opening of today's New York stock market. Crucible Steel, Union Pacific, Corn Products, Colorado Fuel, United States Realty and May Department Stores opened 1 to nearly 3 points higher.

There were a few weak spots, notably Consolidated Gas, Marine preferred and Underwood Typewriter, each off about a point. For some days past the market has shown signs of slowing down.

Initial strength today was well maintained with the demand most effective in oils, coppers, and investment rails. Canadian Pacific, Rock Island, Houston Oil, California Petroleum, Atlantic Gulf, Du Pont and Associated Dry Goods rose 1 to 2½ points.

Marine preferred and American Hide & Leather preferred each touched a new low for the year.

Foreign exchanges opened easier.

Business Slows Down

Prices of industrial stocks sagged after the early buying orders had been absorbed and the volume of business was considerably reduced.

Rails held fairly strong. California Petroleum canceled its early gain and turned decidedly heavy, as did Marine preferred, Marland Oil and International Harvester, each off about 2 points.

Davison Chemical was conspicuously strong, gaining 4 points.

Call money opened at 4¾ per cent.

Selling of oil shares, presumably on the apparent failure of recent efforts to limit output and stabilize prices, depressed Phillips Petroleum 3 points, General Asphalt 4¼, and General Asphalt preferred 3½, the last two mentioned shares touching the lowest prices of the year. Subsequent execution of large buying orders in the equipments, American Can and Studebaker caused a brisk rally. Pressed Steel Car jumped 8 points and American Agricultural Chemical preferred 3.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

Bond prices moved irregularly higher in today's early dealings. Serbian 8s, up 1¾, led the advance in the foreign group. United States Government bonds improved slightly.

Some good gains were recored among the railroad mortgages, Cuban Railroad 5s, Frisco General 5s, Norfolk & Southern 5s, each climbing a point or more. Liens of the Independent Steel companies moved to higher ground, but Marland Oil issues were reactionary in sympathy with lower stock prices.

SHIPBUILDING IS VERY DULL ABROAD

LONDON, June 4—Increasing dullness is noted in shipbuilding circles and dependent machine trades. Contracts accepted at the end of 1922 were figured at the lowest cost and at little or no profit, in expectation that once business began it would continue. One element of the low price was to be quick completion; another, German material such as plates and ship forms at £7 to £7 10s. a ton. But German deliveries were either canceled or greatly delayed, and domestic materials substituted rose to £10. At increased prices no flow of new orders is expected.

Two-thirds of the ways in eastern coast shipyards are empty. Only a small section of shipowners consider this a time to place orders, and most contracts are for ships of special requirements.

SHARE EARNINGS OF BURNS BROS.

The total income of Burns Bros. for the year ended March 31, 1923, of $1,140,028, after expenses, depreciation, and taxes, is equal, after preferred dividends, to $9.18 a share, on Class A common stock and to $1.13 a share on Class B common stock. In the previous year total income was $1,700,409, or $10.16 a share on Class A and $2.16 a share on Class B.

After cumulative dividends have been paid on Class A common stock, at the annual rate of $8 a share, Class B common stock shares ratably with Class A, share for share, in any further distribution.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
July	26.10	26.15	25.65	23.93	25.90
Oct.	23.30	23.30	22.70	23.01	23.27
Dec.	22.65	22.90	22.40	22.73	22.94
Jan.	22.35	22.54	22.14	22.45	22.61
March	22.35	22.49	22.10	22.49	22.60
May	22.00	22.20	22.00	22.20	22.40

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
July	14.29	14.35	14.10	14.11	14.58
Oct.	12.84	12.94	12.62	12.64	13.20
Dec.	12.43	12.51	12.23	12.23	12.80
Jan.	12.28	12.41	12.11	12.11	12.67
March	12.08	12.16	11.93	11.93	12.47
May	11.95	11.95	11.78	11.78	12.27

Spots 15.67, down 29 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 14,000 bales.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
July	1.10½	1.10½	1.08⅝	1.08⅝
Sept.	1.10	1.10⅜	1.08⅜	1.08½
Dec.	1.11⅛	1.12⅛	1.10½	1.10⅝
Corn:				
July	.79⅜	.81⅜	.79¼	.80½
Sept.	.77	.78	.76¼	.77
Dec.	.67	.67⅜	.66¼	.66½
Oats:				
July	.46⅝	.41	.40½	.40⅝
Sept.	.38½	.38⅞	.38⅝	.38⅝
Dec.	.39⅝	.39⅞	.39½	.39⅝
Lard—				
July	11.10	11.12	11.07	11.12
Sept.	11.40	11.40	11.25	11.25

EXPORT PETROLEUM HIGHER

NEW YORK, June 4—The price of export petroleum has been advanved 40 points, in cases, only. Export refined is 15.90c and water white is 16.90c. Gasoline in cases is 28.65c a gallon.

BEET ACREAGE GREATER

The sugar beet acreage of the United States for the year 1923 is estimated at 722,895 acres. This compares with 606,000 acres planted in 1922.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last June 4	Last June 2
Adv Rumely pf	43	43	43	43	....
Ajax Rubber	11	11	11	11	11¾
Alaska Jun	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
Allied Chem	70	71	70	70⅞	70
Allis Chalm	41	41	41	41	40⅝
Am Ag Chem	19	19	19	19	....
Am Ag Ch pf	42¾	46	42¾	45¾	42
Am Bosch	40	40	40	40	37½
Am Brake Sh	75½	75½	75½	75½	....
Am Can	99	100⅝	97⅞	100⅛	99¼
Am Car & F	170½	170½	170½	170½	170
Am Chain A w i	23	23	23	23	....
Am Chicle	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Am Chicle pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	....
Am Cot Oil	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	8¾
Am Cot Oil pf	19	19½	19	19½	18⅝
Am Express	118	118	117¾	117¾	....
Am H & L pf	45	45	44⅞	45	46
Am Inter Corp	23	23¼	22¾	22½	23¼
Am Lin Oil	24½	25⅜	24	25⅜	....
Am Loco	3 ⅜	141½	139 ⅝	141	39½
Am Metals	46	46	46	46	45¾
Am Radiator	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	....
Am Sm & R	59½	60⅜	59½	60	59½
Am Steel Fdys	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36½
Am Sugar	72	72	72	72	71¾
Am Tel & Tel	123	123⅜	1 3	123½	123¾
Am W W & E	40½	40¾	40½	40½	39
Am W W 6% pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	....
AWW&E 7% pf	89½	8 ½	89¾	89¾	....
Am Woolen	90¼	91¾	89½	91¾	90
Am Woolen pf	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	101½
Am Wpf rcts fp	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	102⅜
Am Zinc	1 ¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	11⅜
Anaconda	44¾	45	44	44⅞	44⅜
Assoc Dry Gds	75	75	75	75	72⅞
Atl Birm & A	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
Atl Fruit	2	2	2	2	....
Atl Fruit ctf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Atl G & W I	18¼	19¼	16⅜	17	17⅞
Atl G & W I pf	14	14	13½	13½	13¾
Atchison	100	100½	100	100⅜	99⅛
Atchison pf	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	88⅜
Austin Nich	3	3	22⅛	3	22⅜
Auto Knitter	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
Baldwin	129	130⅜	127½	130⅝	129
Balt & Ohio	48½	49	48½	48½	48⅜
Beth Steel	52⅜	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	52¼
Beth Stl 8% pf	106	106	106	106	....
Booth Fish	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
B R T	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	29
Burns Bros A	135½	136¾	135½	136¾	....
Burns Bros B	35⅞	35½	35⅜	35⅜	36
Butte Cop & Z	7½	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	....
Butte & Sup	13	13	12⅞	13	13¼
Caddo Cen Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
Callahan Min	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	....
Cal Pack	82	12½	82	12½	....
Cal Petrol	115⅛	116⅜	113⅞	115⅜	115¼
Cal Petrol pf	108¼	108¼	107⅜	108	107½
Cal Petrol new	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28½
Can Pac	152	152⅜	151⅜	151½	150⅝
Carson Hill	6½	6½	6½	6¼	....
Cent Leather	27	27	27	27	27
Chandler Mot	59⅜	60½	59½	59½	60¾
Chic & Alton pf	4	4	4	4	....
C & E Ill new	52¾	53½	52¾	53½	....
C & E Ill pf	59	59	59	59	....
Chi Gt West	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5
C M & St P	21	21	21	21	21¾
C M & St P pf	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26
Chi & N W	77½	77½	76⅝	77	76
C R I & Pac	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29	28¾
C R I&P 6% pr	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	80½
Chile Copper	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Chino Copper	22	22	22	22	22
Columb Carb	49	49	49	49	....
Col Fuel	34	34½	33½	33⅝	33½
Col Gas	102¾	102¾	101¾	102	....
Col Gas wi	34¾	35	34⅝	34⅝	34½
Col Graph	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
Comp-Tab-Rec	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	73⅜
Con Gas	62	62	61⅜	62	63¼
Consol Textile	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10¾
Cont Can	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67
Cont Motors	9	9	9	9	9
Corn Products	131½	131½	130	131½	....
Cosden Co	47⅜	48	47	48	47¾
Crucible	72	72¾	70⅝	72¾	71
Cuba Cane	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	13⅞
Cuba C S pf	52	52	52	52	52¼
Cuban Am Sug	32½	32½	32¾	32½	34
Cuba Am S pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	....
Cuyamel Fru	63	63	63	63	....
Davison Chem	24½	29	24½	27¾	24½
De Beers	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	....
Del & Hudson	111½	111½	111½	111½	....
Dome Mines	26½	37	26½	26⅞	36
Dupont Co	124½	129	124½	128	124
End Johnson	9¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Erie	11¾	12	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
Erie 1st pf	18¾	18⅞	18½	18½	18¾
Fed M & S	7	7	7	7	....
Fed M & S pf	39½	39½	34¼	34½	38
Fifth Ave Bus	8¾	9¼	8¾	8⅞	8¾
Fisher Body	150	150	150	150	....
Fisk Rubber	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
Fleischmann	4 ½	44½	44½	44½	44¾
Foundation Co	69½	70	69½	70	69
Gen Asphalt	39	39	38¾	39	39
Gen Asphalt pf	67½	69	67½	69	71
Gen Baking	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	....
Gen Electric	1.5	1 5½	175¾	175¾	175¾
Gen Motors	14½	15¾	14½	15¾	14½
Gen Motors 6%	83	83	83	83	83
Goodrich	20¼	20¼	20	20	....
Goldwyn Pict	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
Granby	23½	23½	23½	23½	....
Great Nor pf	70½	70½	70¼	70½	70½
Gulf M & N	17	17	17	17	....
Gulf Steel	82¼	83¾	80¾	81¾	81¾
Hayes Wheel	37	37	37	37	37¾
Homestake	65	65	65	65	....
Houston Oil	6 3⁄4	62¾	60¼	62½	61
Hudson Motor	25	25	24¾	25	25
Int Cement	37	37	37	37	37
Inter Harv pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	....
Inter M Mar	7⅛	7⅛	6½	7	7⅛
Inter M M pf	29	29	27	27	29⅜
Inter Nickel	14	14	14	14	14
Inter Paper	43	43½	43	43	....
Inter R T	17	17¾	17	17	....
Inter Shoe	69	69	69	69	....
Int Tel & Tel	68⅛	69	66¾	69	68¼
Inland Steel Co	39	39	39	39	38
Inspiration	32¼	32½	32½	32½	32
Invincible Oil	14	14	14	14	14
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Jon & Lough pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	....
Kan & Gulf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
Kayser J	32½	33	32½	32½	31¾
Kelly Spring	45¼	45¾	45	45¾	45
Kelsey Wheel	97	97	97	97	....
Kennecott	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	35¾
Keystone Tire	6¾	7	6¾	7	6¾
Kinney Co	61	61	61	62	61½
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¼	62	62¾	....
Lima Loco	6.3⅛	65	63¾	65	64¾
Lee Rubber	24½	24½	23½	24½	24¼
Loews Inc	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	17
Mack Truck	79¼	81¾	79	79½	79½
Macy & Co	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	....
Magma Copper	4	4	34	34	03½
Mallinson	30½	31¾	30½	31¾	30
Marland Oil	43½	43¾	42½	42¾	44
Max Mot A	47¾	47¾	47	47	46
Max Mot B	16	16	16	16	16
May Dept Strs	80¾	83	80¾	81¾	80
Mex Seaboard	18½	18½	18½	18½	19
Mex Seabd otf	18	18	18	18	18¼
Miami	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
Mid States Oil	9¾	9	9¾	9¾	9¼
Midvale	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¾
Minn & St L	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	....
M K & T new	12¾	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
M K & T pf new	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	33½
Mo Pacific	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	....
Mo Pacific pf	38	38	37¼	37¼	37
Mont-Ward	21½	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21½
Moon Motor	26	26¼	26	26¼	26
Mother Lode C	10	10	10	10	10
Nat Acme	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	....
Nat Biscuit	41¾	42¼	41½	42¼	41¾
Nat Conduit	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
Nat Dept Strs	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
Nat En & St	64	64	64½	64½	64½
N Ry of M 2d pf	35	35	35	35	....
Nevada Cons	14	14	14	14	14
N Y Air Brake	35	35	35	35	35½
N Y Central	97¾	98	97¼	97¾	97½
N Y Dock pf	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼	....
N Y N H & H	17¼	17⅞	16⅞	18¼	17
Norf & West pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	....
North America	21	21¾	20¾	21	21½
North Amer pf	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
Northern Pac	72	72	72	72	71
Okla Pr & Rf	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Orpheum Cir	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Otis Steel pf	54	54	54	54	....
Owens Bottle	43	43	43	43	42½
Pac Mail	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	....
Pacific Oil	37¾	37¾	36½	37¾	37¼
Packard	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Pan-Am Petrol	76½	76½	75	75¾	76
Pan-Am Pet B	70½	70½	69¾	70	70
Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Penn Seaboard	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	4
Peoples Gas	92½	92½	92½	93¾	....
Pere Marq	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¾
Phoenix Hos	24½	24½	24½	24½	....
Philia Co	46¾	46¾	46	46	....
Phillips Pet	51¾	51¾	48½	51½	51¾
Pierce-Arrow	11	11¾	11	11¾	....
Pierce Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½	2¾
Pierce Oil pf	30	30	30	30	30¼
Pitts Coal	65	65	65	65	....
Pitts Coal pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
Pitts & W Va	44½	44¾	44½	44½	....
Pts & W Va pf	88½	88½	88½	88¼	....
Pr Steel Car	56	64	55¾	64	....
Pr Steel Car pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	....
Prod & Ref	43¼	43¼	42½	43½	43¾
Punta Sugar	59¾	60½	59¾	60½	60
Pure Oil	21½	22¾	22	22¾	22¼
Ry St Spr pf	118	118	118	118	....
Rap Tr w i	16½	16½	16½	16½	....
Rap Tr pf w i	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	....
Ray Consol	13½	13¼	13	13	13
Reading	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¾	73½
Reading 1st pf	52¾	52¾	52	52	52
Reading 2d pf	52	52	52	52	....
Remington Typ	35½	35½	35½	35½	35
Replogle Steel	19	19½	19	19½	19½
Rep I & Steel	49¾	50¼	48¾	50¾	49½
Reynolds Spr	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Royal Dutch	48½	48½	48¼	48½	48
St Joseph Lead	19½	19½	19½	19½	18½
St L S F	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	....
St L & S W	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	25½
Seabd A L	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	....
Seabd A L pf	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	....
Sears-Roebuck	74¾	75	74¾	75	74½
Sears-Roe pf	106¾	106½	106½	106½	....
Seneca Cop	8¼	8½	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
Shell Union O	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17¾
Simmons Co	30	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Simms Pet Co	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Sinclair	29¼	29¾	28¾	29¼	29½
Skelly Oil	25½	25¾	24¾	24¾	25
Sloss-Sheffield	50½	50¾	50¼	50½	....
Sou Pacific	88½	89⅛	88¼	88⅝	87½
Southern Ry	33	33	32¾	32¾	32¾
S O of Cal	53	53	53	53	52¾
S O of N J	35	35	33⅞	34⅛	35
S O of N J pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115
Stern Bros pf	113	113	113	113	....
Stewart-Warn	90½	91¾	89	90¾	89¾
Strombg-Carb	71¾	72½	71¾	72¾	71¾
Studebaker	114¾	112¾	110¾	112	112
Submarine Bt	11¾	11¾	11	11	11¾
Superior Oil	4	4	4	4	....
Sweets Co	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13½
Tex Gulf Sulp	59¾	60	59¾	60	....
Texas Co	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Tex Pac C & O	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Tex & Pac	21½	21½	21⅛	21¼	20¾
Third Ave	14	14	13¾	13¾	13½
Tinken	38¼	38¾	37¾	38¼	38¼
Transcon Oil	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Twin C T R	66¼	66¾	64¾	66¼	....
Under Type	18¼	18¼	181	182	181
Union Pac	1.5	1.5¼	135¾	1.5¼	133¾
U S C I P	26½	27	26½	27	26
U S C I P pf	70¾	70½	70¾	70½	....
U S In Alcohol	54	54¾	53¾	54¼	54¼
U S R & Imp	100	100¼	100	100¼	99½
U S Rubber	50¼	51¾	50¼	1¼	50¼
U S Rubber 1st	99½	99¾	99½	99½	99¾
U S Steel	96	96¼	95¾	96¼	95¾
U S Steel pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Utah Copper	63	63	62¾	64	64¾
Utah Securities	19¼	20½	19¼	19½	19¾
Vanadium	32¼	32¼	31¾	32¾	34½
Van Rite 1st pf	90	90	90	90	....
Vir C Chem	10¼	10½	10	10½	9¾
Vir C Chem pf	28	29½	27¾	28½	....
Vivaudou	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Wabash	10¾	10¾	9	9	9
Wabash pf A	27¼	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
Waldorf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
West Air B	84½	14½	14½	84½	84½
Westinghouse	56½	56½	55¾	56½	56¼
Wh Eagle Oil	27	27¼	26½	27¼	27½
White Motor	52	52½	52	52¾	51¾
White Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wickwr Spen	9	9	9	9	9
Willys-Overld	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Willsy-Ovld pf	63¾	68	62	62	62¾
Worth Pump B	6 ¾	65¾	65¼	65½	....
Wright Aero	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	....
Y'ngstown Tube	70	70	70	70	....

*Ex-dividend.

WARREN BROTHERS BUSINESS GOOD

On May 31 the Warren Brothers Company had on its books contracts for 7,941,571 square yards of paving. This compares with 6,602,368 yards on the similar date a year ago, the increase being a little more than 20 per cent. The area of pavement laid by the company or its licensees during 1922 was about 8,610,000 square yards, indicating that present unfilled orders are equal to 92 per cent of a year's work.

New business is coming in rapidly, with about 323,000 square yards added last week alone.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Belgian Government's 1,000,000,000 francs loan for reconstruction work was oversubscribed several times.

The Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation has opened an office in the Yusen Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

The new Amalgamated Bank of New York, founded by labor interests, now has total deposits of $1,117,000. Depositors number 3100.

Customs revenues for May were $52,417,362. Officials predict that revenues for the current fiscal year will be approximately $560,000,000.

May money order remittances from the United States to Great Britain were £180,000, compared with £151,000 in April and £101,000 in the previous May.

The largest owner of Chicago Bank shares is J. Ogden Armour, whose holdings in seven Chicago banks have an aggregate market value of $4,700,000.

A contract for the building of 1200 miles of railway in South China has been given to the Northern Construction Company of Vancouver, B. C., by the Sun Yat Sen Administration.

A wage increase of 5 cents an hour has been given to 13,000 shopcraft employees of the Southern Pacific Company, equivalent to $750,000 additional a year. An increase of 2 cents an hour has been granted to helpers.

The Hamburg-American, Harriman, and Cosmos steamship lines have formed a working agreement by which regular shipping service will be maintained jointly between Hamburg and the Pacific coast of North America via the Panama Canal.

The authority to issue $1,920,000 6 per cent equipment notes, due serially from Dec. 1, 1923, to June 1, 1927, to finance the purchase of 12 electric locomotives, has been granted to the New Haven Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bank debits for the leading centers in the United States for the week ended May 30 totaled $7,815,000,000, a decrease of $1,762,000,000, or 18.4 per cent from the previous week. This compares with $7,527,744,000 for the week ended May 31, 1922.

Henry Ford says aluminum will take the place of iron in the manufacture of automobiles some time. "Every clay bank has aluminum and we are going to take it out," Mr. Ford declares. "We will begin when we get Muscle Shoals. Aluminum would make our cars 30 pounds lighter."

The deadlock between the shoe strikers and the manufacturers in Brockton, Mass., is as firm as ever. Shoe shipments last week were 3092 cases, compared with 884 in the corresponding period of 1922. The total shipments for 1923 to date are 241,997, compared with 250,975 cases a year ago.

Norton, Lilly & Co. are said to have tendered to the United States Shipping Board a bid for 35 vessels at an average price of $20 a deadweight ton, which would bring the total sum involved to about $5,000,000. Norton, Lilly & Co. act as agents for a steamship line owned by the United States Steel Corporation, but their bid is not believed to concern the United States Steel Corporation.

ELDER, DEMPSTER COMPANY

LONDON, June 4—Profits of Elder, Dempster Company last year were £536,000. The annual report indicates an increased volume of traffic.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Ala Gt South 5s	93¾	93¾
Alaska G M cv 6s A '25	5	5
Alb & Susq 3½s	80¾	80¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	98½	98½
Am Chain 6s '32 w i	95½	95¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	63½	63½
Am Republics 5s '37	89	89
Am Smelt & R 5s ser A 1947	90¾	90¼
Am Smelt & R 6s B 1947	101¼	101
Am Sugar 6s '37	102½	102
Am Tel & Tel cll 4s '29	92	91¾
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s '33	101½	101
Am Tel & Tel cll 5s '46	98	97¼
Am W W & Elec 6s '34	85½	85½
Anaconda 6s '29	97¾	97½
Anaconda 7s '25	101¼	101¼
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	83¼	83¼
Armour 4½s '39	85	85¼
A T & S F 4s '05	82	82
A T & S F 4s '09	81¾	81¾
AT & S F adj 4s '95	80¾	80¾
A T & S F gen 4s '95	88¼	88¼
A T & S F cn wi 6s	95½	95¼
Atl Coast Line 4½s	86½	86½
Atl C L (L & N) cll 4s '52	81¾	81¾
Atl Fruit ctf 7s sta '34	38¾	38¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98¾	98¾
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	75½	75
B & O cv 4½s '33	80¾	80
B & O ref 5s '95	81¾	81¾
B & O 6s '25	100¾	100½
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	94	94
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97¾	97½
Beth Steel 5s '36	89½	89½
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	94½	94½
Beth Steel 5½s '53 wi	92	91¾
Beth Steel 6s A '48	99½	98¾
Braden Copper 6s '31	99¾	99
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	94½	94
Bklyn Ed 5s ser A '49	97¾	97¾
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108½	108½
Bklyn R T 7s '21	93¼	93
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	81¼	81¼
Bklyn U Gas 7s '29	109½	109
Bklyn Un Gas 7s '32	109½	109¼
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s '57	90½	90¼
Bush Term cn 5s '55	86	86
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	89¾	89¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	97¼	97¼
Camagney Sugar 7s '42	99	99
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	113¾	113¾
Caro Cent R R 4s	70½	70½
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	79¾	79
Canada So 5s '62	97	96½
Canadian S S 7s '31	94	94
Caro Clinch & O 5s '38	93½	93¼
Caro Clinch & O 6s	97¾	97
Cent of Ga 6s '29	101	101
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	86	85¾
C & O 4½s '30

NEW YORK CURB MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended June 2, 1923

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1000 Acme C new.	5	3½	5	
600 Amal Leath.	18½	18	18	— ⅛
100 Am Cot Fb pf.	101	101	101	
700 A G & E new.	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
500 do pf	41½	41	41	— ⅜
200 A-HawaiianSS	17⅛	16½	16½	—1½
10 Am L & Trac.	118	118	118	+3½
1300 Am Strs Co n	25	23⅜	23⅜	—1⅛
50 do old	194	194	194	—1
16000 Am Loco wi.	71¼	67½	68½	+ ⅝
100 Am Writ Ppr.	2¾	2¾	2¾	
700 Armour Co pf	91¾	91	91	
400 Archer D Mfd	36½	35½	35½	
130 Borden's C M.	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅜
2300 Bridgept Mach	16½	16¼	16	— ¼
200 Brit Int Cor B	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
100 Bklyn City R	10	10	10	
100 Bucyrus & Co	33	33	33	
200 Campbell S pf.	106½	106½	106½	
1900 Car Light	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
60 Celluloid Co ..	91	90	90	—1
35 do pf	109	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
900 Cent Ter Sug.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
1400 Centrif C I P.	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
1700 Check C Mfg.	52¼	50½	52¼	— ⅛
10800 Chi Nipple ...	5⅛	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
1700 do B	2¾	2¼	2½	
5400 Chi Steel Wh.	2⅜	1¼	1½	— ⅛
28700 do pr	5⅜	4	4¼	—1½
5300 Cox Cash St..	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
200 Curtiss Aero..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
100 do pr ctf	35	35	35	
300 Del L&W Coal	86½	85½	86½	
1900 Douglas Pect.	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
2800 Dublier C & R	10½	9½	9½	— ⅝
8100 Durant Motor.	53¼	48⅝	51⅜	—1⅝
200 do Ind	12½	12	12	—2½
700 Du Pont Mot.	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2700 Eaton Axle ..	27	25½	26	—1
50 Edmund & Jon	35¼	35	35½	+5
20 Equitable Tr.	190	186	186	
4000 Federal el	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1200 Fay Taxicab .	23	20	22	— ½
20 Elec B & S pr	97	97	97	
20 Ford Mot Can.	440	440	440	+25
90 Gillette Saf R.	277	275	277	+1
2500 Glen Alden Cl	71	68	68½	—2
2800 Goodyear Tire	14⅛	14	14¼	— ⅛
400 Hanna M A pr	94	93½	94	+ ¼
100 Haines K M A	14½	14½	14½	
2300 Hudson Co pf	16¾	14¼	15½	+1½
2200 Hudson & Man	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
2300 Hydrox Corp.	22⅞	21¼	21¾	
900 Inter Carbon.	8	8	7½	— ⅜
1100 Inter Rubber.	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
200 Kuppenhmr pf	90	90	90	—2
100 Lehigh C S ..	80	79¾	80	
900 Lehigh P S ..	23½	22⅜	23½	+ ⅜
100 Lucey Mfg ..	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+½
30 McCrory S ..	166	165	166	—4
200 do n	42	40½	42	
200 Mesabi Iron..	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
800 Midv St D w.	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
10 Miss River P	22¼	22¼	22¼	
1800 Munsingw Inc	42½	41	41	— ⅛
2800 Nat Supply..	60½	58¾	57⅜	— ⅛
185 N J Zinc ..	161¾	160	160	—1
475 N Y Tel pf..	110	109½	109¾	+ ⅛
70 N Ont L&P pf	30	30	30	
40 Phila Co El pf	29	29	29	
500 Peerless Mot.	4¼	4	4⅛	
200 Pyrene Mfg..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8270 Radio	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
3800 do pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6800 Reo Mot Trk	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	—3¼
200 S Bell T pf wi	103¼	103	103¼	
2100 Stutz Mot ...	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
500 Technical Prod	6¾	6¾	6¾	
400 Timken Det Ax	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
880 Todd Ship ..	56	51½	52⅝	
12200 US Lt & Ht..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
600 do pf	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
2000 Un Ret Candy	6	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
600 Un Shoe Mach	35¾	33½	34½	
700 Univ P&R wi	15	14½	15	+1⅛
600 Warner Mal .	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
200 Willys Cor 1pf	7½	7	7	
16000 Wstn Feed Mf	6⅞	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
1300 Yel T C, NY.	133	131	133	+7

STANDARD OILS

3700 Ang-Am Oil..	16¾	15½	15¾	— ⅞
900 Atl Lobos	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
40 Born&Scrym ..	127	125	130	
120 Buckeye P L.	86	84½	84½	—1
100 Cont Oil	40	40	40	—1
10 Crescent P L.	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
40 Eureka P L..	105	105	105	+3
800 Galena Sig O.	65	63	64½	+1½
700 Humble Oil....	32¼	31	31	+1⅞
535 Imp Oil Can..	108	104½	104½	—6
480 Illinois P L..	170	162	162	—6
370 Indiana P L..	98	95	95	—3
32700 Int Petrol	18¼	16⅛	16⅞	—1⅜
540 Magnolia Pet.	145	140	140	—3
240 Nat Trans ...	25½	25	25	— ¼

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
155 N Y Trans	124	118	119	
50 Northern P L.	105	103½	103½	— ½
510 Ohio Oil	69	66¼	66¼	—2¾
300 Penn Mex F..	18	16½	16½	— ⅛
530 Prairie O&G.	214	199	199	—14
745 Prairie P L..	106½	105	105	—1
20 Solar Ref	190	190	190	
175 South P L	99	96	97	—1
290 So Penn Oil...	155	145	149	+5
66400 SO of Ind....	61⅜	58⅛	59¼	—1⅞
300 SO of Kan ..	44½	44	44	— ⅜
2300 SO of Ken ..	93¼	90	90	—2¾
21 SO of Neb	220	220	220	—5
15900 SO of N Y....	40⅛	38⅜	39¼	—1⅜
30 SO of Ohio ..	285	285	285	+11
9600 Vacuum Oil ..	43¼	41½	44½	—3⅝

INDEPENDENT OIL

2200 Ark N Gas..	7½	6¾	7	+ ⅜
4800 Barrington ..	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
200 Cardinal Pet.	8¾	8½	8⅝	
6800 Carib Synd ..	5⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
920 Cities Serv ..	158⅛	155	153½	—4¾
1600 Cit Ser B ctfs	16⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
1100 Cities Serv pr	67⅜	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
100 Columb Synd.	50	50	50	
7900 Creole Syn...	5	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
400 Darby Pet	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
600 Derby Oil.....	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
1000 Equity P pr.	15⅜	15	15½	— ⅜
47100 Federal Oil....	72	67	67	—20
300 General Pet..	34½	34	34¼	—1¼
11400 Gilliland Oil..	5¼	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
10100 Glenrock Oil..	94	80	80	—.14
300 Granada Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4400 Gulf Oil	57	54	54	—2¾
300 Harris Cons..	1	1	1	
200 Humphrey's O	31½	30¼	30¼	—1⅝
100 Kirby Pet ..	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
700 Lafayette O...	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2400 Leaders Prod.	2¾	1½	1½	—2½
11200 Maracaibo Oil	25¾	23½	23¾	—1½
19400 Marland Mex.	4½	2⅞	4	+1¼
16300 Mexico Oil ...	94	80	84	—.07
2400 Mount Gulf ..	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3500 Mtn Prod	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
24900 Mutual Oil ctf	11⅞	10⅝	11	— ⅜
2300 New Bradford	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
200 N M & Ari L.	3½	3½	3½	
300 N Y Oil	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
5100 Omar Oil	82	75	80	—.02
1600 Peer Oil	4⅛	3⅜	4	— ⅛
4600 Penn Beaver.	1½	1	1⅜	
6800 Pennok Oil ..	14	13	13¼	— ⅜
1800 Phillips P wi.	36	32½	33½	—2½
3200 Royal Canad.	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
700 Ryan Cons ..	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
3200 Salt Creek ..	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
600 Salt Crk Cons	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
5600 Santa Fe	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11400 Sapulpa Ref..	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
11200 Seab O & G..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13200 South St Oil..	20⅝	18	20⅞	
33000 Turman Oil ..	94	84	92	+.02
18400 Wilcox	7¼	6¾	7¼	— ⅜

MINING

2800 Alas-B C M..	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
2300 Amal L & Z	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
12400 Ariz Globe..	.50	.45	.50	
4900 Butte & W..	2¼	1⅜	1½	— ⅜
200 Calaveras Min	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
4100 Canario	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5100 Cons Cop M..	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2800 Contl Mine ..	5	4½	4¾	
14700 Cortez Silver	.68	.65	.67	
2400 Cresson Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼	
200 Davis-Daly ..	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3200 Dolores Esper	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
200 East Butte ..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
300 Hecla Mining.	8	8	8	— ⅛
2800 Hilltop Min ..	1½	1½	1½	
700 Hollinger	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
3500 Howe Sound.	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
1600 Jerome V Div.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
100 Kerr Lake ..	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1300 Mason Valley	2¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
9500 Mohican Cop.	65	.55	.61	
200 New Cornelia	18	18	18	— ⅛
3400 New Domin..	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
7200 NY Porcupine	.64	.55	.64	
500 Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42200 Ohio Copper	.69	.60	.60	—.07
1800 Premier Gold	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2300 Park Utah ..	3¼	3	3	
10600 Ray Herc M..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10100 St Croix Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2000 Sil King Cons	1	1	1	
100 So Am P & G.	8	8	8	+ ⅛
11800 Teck Hughes.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12000 Tono Belmont	.95	.78	.78	—.20
4100 Tonopah Ext..	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
2100 Tonopah Min.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	— ⅛
1000 Unity Gold ..	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
21200 United Eastrn	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1100 Un Verde Ext	34⅝	33	33½	+1
100 United Zinc...	1	1	1	
2900 Verde Min	.89	.83	.83	—.07

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
19700 West End C.	.98	.92	.92	—.05
100 Yukon Alaska	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1¼
3900 Yukon Gold ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

DOMESTIC BONDS

4000 Allied P 6s..	61	60½	60½	
4000 do 8s	69	68	69	—1
6000 Alum 7s '25..	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
3000 do 7s '23..	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
7000 Am Cot Oil 6s	91	91	91	
29000 A G & E 6s.	94½	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
1000 Am L & T 6s.	106	106	106	
5000 do 6s w w.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	
19000 A Roll M 6s	99½	98¾	99½	+ ⅜
68000 A T&T 6s '24.	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
270000 Anacon C 6s.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
3000 do 7s '25..	103⅛	103	103	
40000 A-A Oil 7½s.	103¾	103	103¼	+ ⅛
115000 Armour 5½s.	90⅝	90	90⅜	— ⅛
18000 Atl G&W I 5s	49	47	47	—2
2000 A S Hdw 6½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	
21000 Beaver Bd 8s.	82	80	82½	+3½
67000 Beth S 7s '35.	102⅝	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
8000 Boston & M 6s	87⅞	87	87	—2
13000 C N R Ey 7s.	107⅛	107¼	107½	+ ⅜
3000 Can N Ry 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
9000 Can Pas 6s..	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
12000 Cent Steel 8s.	107⅝	107	107⅛	+ ⅜
1800 Char coal I 8s	95	94	94¼	— ⅛
2000 Cities S 7s C	92	92	92	+ ⅛
16000 Citfes S 7s D	91½	90½	91	
5000 Columbia G 5s	20	20	20	—3
1000 do 8s ctf..	26	26	26	+4
1000 do 8s par ctf	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
9000 Con G B 5½s	98	98	98	+ ⅜
18000 do 6s.....	103¼	102½	102½	— ⅜
8000 do 7s.....	107	106½	107	
10000 Cons Tex 8s..	98¾	98	98¼	
9000 Deere Co 7½s	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
9000 Det City G 6s	99¾	99½	99½	
7000 Det Edison 6s	102¼	101⅜	101⅝	
29000 Dun T & R 7s	97	96¾	97	+ ⅛
2000 F Ld Bk 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
48000 Fed S 6s ...	98¾	98½	98¼	— ⅛
10000 Fed Sug 6s..	101⅛	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
1000 Fisher B 6'24.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
17000 Fisher B 6'25.	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
29000 Fisher B 6'27.	97¼	96⅞	97⅛	— ⅛
136500 Fisher B 6'28.	97¼	96¾	97¼	+1⅛
1000 Rob Gair 7s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
7000 Galena SO 7s.	105¼	104⅞	105	
3000 Gen Asph 8s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
11000 Gen Pet 6s..	97⅞	97¼	97¼	
9000 Gr Trnk 6½s.	105	104½	105	+1
29000 Gulf Oil 5s...	95¼	94⅜	95¼	
2000 Hock Val 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
12000 Hood Rub 7s.	101⅞	101	101⅞	— ⅜
5000 Inter RT 822.	100	100	100	
2000 Kan City 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
48000 Kan'coit C 7s.	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	— ⅛
9000 L McN&L 7s.	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
4000 Lig Winch 7s.	104	103	103	— ⅛
44000 Louis G&E 5s.	88	88	88⅜	+ ⅛
3000 Manitoba 7s..	100	98¾	99½	+1
2000 Manitoba 7sw	98¾	98¾	98¾	
5000 Marac'bo 7sn.	249¼	232	232	—8½
8000 Morris 7½s ..	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
26000 Natl Acme 7½	96½	95¾	96¼	— ⅜
14000 Nat Leath 8s.	100½	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
39000 N Orl P S 5s.	84⅝	83¾	84⅛	+ ⅛
2000 Ohio P 5s B..	88	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
13000 Penn P&Lt 5s	89	88	88½	+ ⅛
5000 Phila El 6s..	104½	104⅛	104¼	
1000 do 5½s *....	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
25000 Phil P 7½ ww.	100	99¼	99¾	— ⅜
79000 P S C N 7s.	102⅜	102	102⅛	
53000 P S G & E 5s.	98⅞	97⅞	98	— ⅜
5000 Sears-R 7s '23.	100⅝	103⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
27000 Shawsheen 7s.	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
5000 Sloss-Sheff 6s.	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
9000 Solvay et C 8s.	105	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
14000 S Cal Ed 5s..	90⅜	90	90⅜	+ ⅛
4000 S O N Y 7s...	102¼	102¼	102¼	
12000 do 7s '26...	104⅞	104	104⅛	+ ⅜
14000 do 7s '27...	105⅛	105	105	+ ⅛
2000 do 7s '30....	106	106	106	
6000 do 7s '31..	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
9000 do 6½s	107	106½	107	+ ⅜
6000 Sun Oil 7s ...	102¼	102¼	102¼	
49000 Swift & Co 5s	92	91⅝	91⅞	+ ⅛
7000 Tidal Os 7s..	104	104	104	+1
11000 Un Oil Pr 8s.	102	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
9000 U Oil Cal '25.	100	99⅜	99⅜	
12000 do '26	100¼	99⅜	99⅜	
5000 do '24	103	103	103⅛	
3000 U R Hav 7½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	
44000 Vacuum O 7s.	106⅞	106½	106⅞	
2000 Valvoline 7s..	102½	102½	102½	
1000 Wayne Cl 6s	68¼	68½	68½	+ ⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

$7000 Argen 7s '23	100⅝	100¼	100⅛	
61000 King Nath 6s.	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
35000 Mex Govt 6s	63	62¼	62¼	— ½
1000 Rep Panama	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
6000 Rep Peru 8s.	98⅝	98½	98¾	— ⅛
20000 Rus 6½s ctf	11½	11½	11½	
35000 Swiss 5½s ..	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
142000 U S Mex 4s..	44	43	43	

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended June 2, 1923

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales—	High	Low	Close	Net ch'ge
30 Am Shipbldg.	62	62	62	
110 Am Pub S pf	88	86	87½	— ½
58 Am Tel & Tel.	123	122	123	+1½
622 Armour pf ...	81½	80½	80⅝	— ⅜
298 do Del	92	91½	92	+ ⅛
168 Armour Leath	8	8	8	
120 do pf	82½	82	82½	
8300 Bassick A ..	35	34	35	+1
11195 Boone W M..	25¼	24	25¼	— ⅜
4445 Borg & Beck.	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
1725 Bridgeport M.	16	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
122 Cent Ill P S pf	87	85	87	
325 C C&C Rys pf	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1585 Chi Mot Coach.	122	118	118	— 3½
25 do pf	88	85	88	—7
65 Chi Mill&L pf.	102	102	102	
100 Chi Rail Ser 2	15	15	15	
289 Com Edison ..	128½	127½	128½	
25 Consumers Co.	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10 Consumers pf..	61	61	61	— ⅛
5560 Cont Motors ..	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
80 Crane Co pf	110	108¼	108¼	—1⅜
155 Cudahy	54	54	54	— ⅛
52 Deere Co pf....	70	68	68	—3
80 *Diamond Mtc.	112	110½	110½	+ ⅛
1875 Eaton Axle	27	25½	26	—1
100 Earl Motors ..	½	½	½	
11145 Eddy Paper ..	31	28½	29¾	+ ⅜
180 Fair Store pf..	102¾	102½	102½	— ⅛
1658 Gill Mfg Co...	23¼	21½	21½	—1
150 Gt Lakes Drdg	86	85	86	+1
410 Godchaux	18	14	16	—2
110 H W Gossard.	31	30½	30¾	
145 Hayes Whl ..	38½	36½	36½	—1¾
300 Hart S&M	108	108	109	+ ½
20 Hibbard S&B .	65	65	65	— ½
50 Hydrox Corp ..	23¾	20	20	—1
2915 Hupp Motor ..	23	21¼	21½	—1
2940 Int Lamp	11¼	9	9¼	—2
35 Ill Brick	76	75	76	+ ¾
195 Inland Steel ..	39½	38½	38¾	+ ¾
20 do pf	106	105	105	
50 Illinois Intl pf	85½	85	85½	
50 Kup'nheimer pf	92	92	92	
95 Lyon&Healy pf	99	98¼	97¼	— ¾
2175 McCord Rad A.	37½	34½	35	
315 McQuay-Norris	22¾	20½	20½	—2½
1365 Mid West Util	46	45	45½	— ½
180 do pf	82¾	82	82½	— ⅛
256 *do pf lien ..	99⅞	97	97¼	— ⅛
2540 Montgmy Ward	21⅞	20¼	21	— ¾
23 do pf	111½	111¼	111½	
375 do Class A..	99	97¾	99	+ ¼
759 Natl Leath new	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
1775 Phillipsbarn ..	15	12	12	—3½
516 Pick & Co	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
85 Public Service.	100¼	100	100¼	— ⅛
40 do pf	93½	93	93	— ⅛
440 do no par ..	100¼	100	100¼	
20 Quaker Oats ..	220	210	220	
130 do pf	99½	99	99	+1
8225 Reo Motor* ..	18⅞	15	15¼	—3⅛
20 Sears-Roebuck.	77	75	75	
375 Standard Gas .	28¾	28	28⅝	— ⅛
25 do pf	49¾	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
56700 Stewart-Warn.	94½	87½	90	+1½
1280 Swift & Co....	104⅞	103½	104½	+ ⅞
4140 Swift Intl	19¼	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
310 Thompson J R.	45⅜	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅞
7248 Un Carb & C.	59½	57¼	58⅝	— ⅜
100 Un Iron Works	7¾	7¾	7¾	
169 Un Li & R....	156	150	154	+1
605 do 6% pf....	86½	85	86	— ½
200 do 7% pf....	92	92	92	—3
320 U S Gypsum..	70	68½	69	+4
80 U S Stores pf.	97¾	97½	97¾	
128 Vesta Battery.	26½	26	26	
515 Wahl	48	46¼	46¼	—1¾
300 Wanner M Cast	27	27	27	
1395 Western Knit	6	5	5	
1025 Wolff Mfg	24	23¼	23¼	—1¼
25 Wrigley	107½	107	107½	
455 Yellow Mfg B.	268	260	260	—3
16055 Yellow Taxi ..	95	91	92	—1

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

$37000 ChiCy&CnRy5s	58	56¾	56¾	— ¾
2000 Chi Cy Ry 1 5s	80½	80½	80½	
3000 Chi GsLt&C 5s	93	93	93	
10000 Chi Ry Sr B5s	50½	50½	50½	
4000 Comwh E 1 5s	97	97	97	+1
2000 Cud Pack 1 5s	86½	86½	86½	
2000 Mstl Fl G 1 5s	92½	92½	92½	
2000 S Side El 4½s	92½	92½	92½	
5000 W Sd Lum 6s	100	100	100	

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net chge
2060 Am Elec Pow.	26½	25½	25½	
do pf	70	69½	70	
505 Am Stores	197¾	194	195	— ½
230 Congoleum	234	231	231	— ½
868 Elec Stor Bat.	62¾	60¾	61	— ¾
482 Gen Refrac ..	54	53	54	+1
123 Ina Co N A....	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
1929 J G Brill	82½	72	77½	+7½
490 Lake Sup	6¾	6	6	— ⅜
113 Leh Nav	70	69¾	70	
200 Leh Val	63¾	63½	63½	
2173 Pa R R	44¾	44	44¾	
200 Phil Rap Tran	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
77 Phil Co cum pf.	41½	41½	41½	
3688 Phila Elec	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
384 do pf	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
14405 do wr wi....	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
1122 Phila Trac ...	60½	60	60¾	— ⅜
1700 Ton Bel	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1120 Ton Min	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1128 Un Gas Imp ...	50¾	49⅝	50	— ⅛
80 do pf	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅝
1200 United Ry In.	42	42	42	
915 Union Trac	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛

BONDS

$9300 Am G & E 5s.	90⅞	85	90¾	— ¼
1000 City 4s 1940..	100¾	100¼	100¼	
5600 Elec & Peo 4s.	66	64	65	+1
3000 Interst Rys 4s.	48	48	48	
3000 Leh N Cons 4½	91	91	91	
1000 Leh Val A 6s.	118	118	118	
1000 Leh V Tr 1st 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	
1000 Mark St El 4s.	83	83	83	
2000 Phil Co con 5s	96	96

STEEL INDUSTRY MAINTAINS GOOD PACE GENERALLY

Buying Falls Off Somewhat—Lower Prices Awaited—Rail Sales Heavy

NEW YORK, June 4 (Special)—Although it is pretty generally admitted that new steel buying has fallen off in some districts and in some commodities, the steel mills cannot satisfy the demand and are allocating tonnages among customers so that there will be no actual distress.

Makers of bars, plates and shapes in the Chicago producing center, for instance, claim they have enough orders on books to keep them busy for the rest of the year. They say that they would not mind if they received no more orders for those items which would thereby allow them to convert steel ingots into rails, which are much needed at present.

In the Pittsburgh district enough wire cannot be obtained by purchasers. One inquiry called for 2600 tons of wire to be delivered monthly for the rest of the year, but to date the inquirer has not been able to place the order. Another inquiry for 1200 tons of wire went begging for some time until a mill at Portsmouth, O., finally accepted it.

Await Lower Pig Iron Prices

Pig iron comes in for special interest at this time. For many weeks it has been reported that the market is on the eve of a buying movement for third quarter needs, but such has not developed, though that period is only a month away.

Consumers are expecting lower prices and appear surprised that there has not been a concerted marking down. Until prices are formally reduced they do not care to buy, preferring to take what iron they may need on a hand-to-mouth basis, for they are certain that prices will not go higher.

Iron production is keeping pace with the record-breaking outputs of March and April. Moreover, prices of British and French pig iron are decreasing, which will make it again possible to further import foreign iron. Concessions are being made in prices of domestic iron, though this is chiefly resale material, and these lower levels are not recognized by the producers themselves.

Labor Costs Still Rising

The lowest prices have developed in those sales into New England where competition among the producing districts is keenest. For instance eastern Pennsylvania iron has been sold at $29.50, furnace base, which is $1.50 a ton under the accepted market; central and western Pennsylvania iron has sold at $29 base, down $1; Virginia iron at $28, off 50 cents.

A considerable tonnage of Birmingham iron was sold to a large consumer with several plants at between $25 and $25.50, furnace, whereas the official quotation is $27.

Intensifying the desires of iron melters for lower pig iron prices are the continually higher labor costs. Employers of molders in the foundries in and about Newark, N. J., last week were compelled to raise wage rates 8½ cents an hour to 90 cents, this being one of the most extensive foundry districts in the United States. The tendency of labor costs is higher everywhere.

Steel Exports Increasing

Iron and steel exports from the United States in April increased by nearly 14,000 tons, totaling 177,471 tons. March had previously shown a gain of about 30,000 tons. The steady increase has been partly due to the Ruhr situation and partly to the fact that domestic mills were better prepared to take foreign business, having partially subdued the scramble for steel on the part of local consumers.

The chief gains in exports in April were in fabricated structural steel, plates and tin plate.

As an indication of the falling off of fabricated structural steel business, the largest contract last week involved no more than 1500 tons, while the largest new inquiry totals only 3000 tons for an addition to the power station of the Union Electric Light & Power Co. at East St. Louis, Ill.

Total awards throughout the country were only 7000 tons. This falling off is partly due to the postponement of building because of mounting labor costs, and partly to the season of the year.

Rail Buying Heavy

Rail buying by the carriers is voluminous. The New York Central will probably distribute from 150,000 to 175,000 tons of orders early this week, this being the largest business pending. Other inquiries before the mills total about 300,000 tons. These rail sales will mean the purchase of considerable track accessories, such as tie plates, spikes, bolts and nuts. Purchasing of rolling stock has dwindled to a negligible quantity.

For the first time in many weeks the steel jobbers report a drastic decline in business. They have been reaping an unusual harvest the last few months because of the inability of the mills until recently to make prompt deliveries. There is some disposition on the part of some of the smaller warehouses to cut prices.

It has been estimated that production of steel ingots in May was 4,325,000 tons, which even surpassed the banner months of March and April. This is unusual because of the fact that March and November are the heavy production months as shown by past history.

Copper Buying Indifferent

The non-ferrous metals are listless and indifferent. Copper reached a new low level, when it sold at 14½ cents a pound, delivered, by second hands, though producers would rarely go below 15 cents. At the week's close feeling was better and prices stiffer, with very little metal obtainable under 15⅞ cents, delivered.

The London copper market rose three days in succession. That market has had unusual influence upon American prices of late, probably because it is believed to reflect sentiment with regard to the Ruhr situation.

Producers are wondering how the metal went so low, going three cents a pound under the peak price of late March. It was partly, perhaps, because production has practically caught up with consumption, whereas for several months previous consumption had been greater by about 20,000,000 pounds monthly. May is, therefore, the turning point.

The decline was also due to the overbuying of consumers on the last movement because of the spectacle of rapidly advancing prices. It was felt last week that the bottom of the market had been reached.

There were still several extremely optimistic factors. Some of the electrical equipment makers, who are among the greatest consumers of copper, report that May orders were as abundant as any time in history. Very few contracts for finished materials have been canceled. Consumers will have to buy soon for third quarter requirements.

Tin Weak and Lead Stable

Tin reached the lowest level for several weeks late last week when it sold at 41½ cents a pound. This depression was partly due to the reports of the increase by 70 tons in the world's visible supply, whereas a decrease of about 1000 tons had been expected. During the preceding month a decline of about 2500 tons had taken place.

Lead has been the most stable of the metals, selling around 7.25 cents to 7.35 cents a pound, New York, and 7.05 cents to 7.10 cents East St. Louis. It is now more profitable to send Spanish and Mexican lead to Europe rather than to the United States, which has improved the tone of the market here.

Zinc is in a better position simply because a halt has taken place in the decline. The metal ranges between 6.35 and 6.40 cents, East St. Louis. Some buying has been started by the lower price levels.

SKATE PLANT OF WINCHESTER ARMS TO BE WAREHOUSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4—The Barney & Berry skate manufacturing plant, bought by the Winchester Arms Company of New Haven and which has ceased to make skates, is to be changed into a huge hardware warehouse which will supply the Winchester sporting goods stores throughout New England and New York.

The Winchester company controls 6000 hardware stores throughout the country and plans are under way to establish distributing warehouses at many advantageous points.

Skates will still be made under the old trademark in New Haven factories of the Winchester company.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—Renewal rate	5%	4¾%
Outside com'l paper	5 @5½	5 @5½
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers' com'l l'ns	5 @5½	5 @5½
Individ. cus. col. l'ns		5½

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	65⅝c	65¼c
Bar silver in London	31 1/16d	31⅜d
Mexican dollars	49⅞c	50⅛c
Bar gold in London	89s	89s 1d
Canadian ex dis (%)	2¼	2⅜@2¼
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$69,000,000	$490,000,000
Year ago today	44,000,000	....
Balances	37,000,000	86,000,000
Year ago today	19,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	36,709,568	79,000,000

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	18	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	4½
Budapest	12	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	9	Swiss Bank	3½
Copenhagen	6	Tokyo	3
Christiania	6	Vienna	9
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	12
Lisbon	7		

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛%@4¼%
30@60 days	4⅛ @4¼
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4¼
30@60 days	4¼ @4½
Under 30 days	4¼ @4½
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4½
30@60 days	4¼ @4½
Under 30 days	4¼ @4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.62⅝	$4.63	$4.8648
Cables	4.62⅞	4.63¼	4.8648
French francs	.0643½	.0648	.193
Belgian francs	.0554½	.0558	.193
Swiss francs	.1805½	.1804	.193
Lire	.0462½	.0468	.193
†Marks	.014	.012⅝	.238
Holland	.3918	.3916	.402
Sweden	.2660	.2662	.268
Norway	.1690	.1688	.268
Denmark	.1840	.1847	.268
Spain	.1518	.1520	.193
Portugal	.0475	.0475	1.08
Greece	.0340	.0420	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.803	.800	.9648
Brazil	.1020	.1035	.3244
†Poland	.018	.018	.238
Hungary	.00019	.000195	.203
Serbia	.0135	.012	.193
Finland	.0278	.0277½	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0299¾	.0299	.2026
Rumania	.0052	.0050½	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7325	.7325	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5410	.5400	.78
Bombay	.31	.3100	.4866
Yokohama	.4918	.4925	.4984
Uruguay	.7950	.7937	1.0342
Chile	.1330	.1310	.365
Peru	4.30	4.30	4.8685

†Cents a thousand.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 4—Consols for money today sold at 59½, Grand Trunk ¼, De Beers 14⅞, and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills were 1⅞@1 15-16 per cent and three months' bills 1 15-16@2 per cent.

FORD GIVES EXTRA DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 4—A special 5 per cent dividend in addition to the regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent for holders of Ford Automobile Company investment certificates was announced today, for the six months ending June 30.

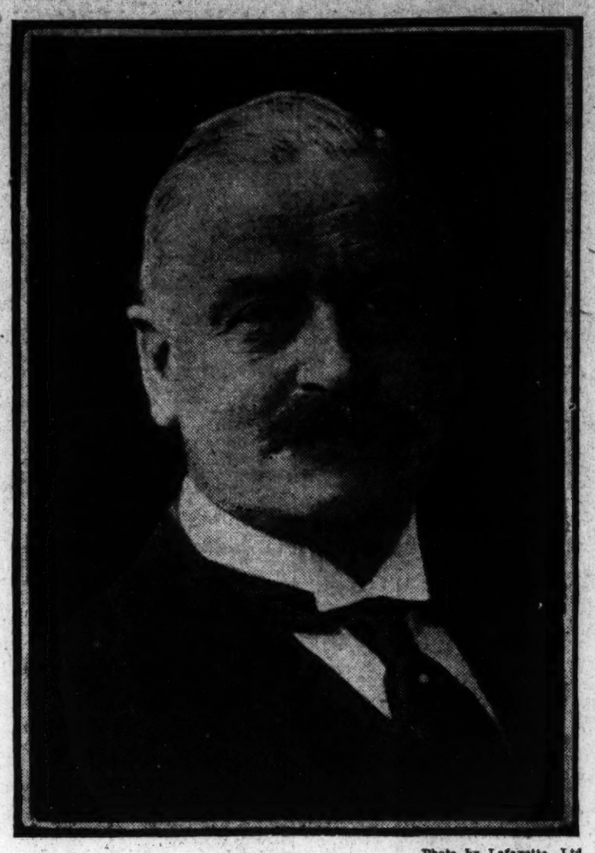

Photo by Lafayette, Ltd.

Lord Forres

LORD FORRES is one of the partners in Messrs. Balfour, Williamson & Co.—the firm which has taken such a prominent part in the development of British trade with South America, especially along the west coast of that continent.

Apart from his connection with this firm, Lord Forres is himself interested in many South American enterprises, notably the Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd., and the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields, Ltd., which between them are responsible for the lion's share of the oil exploitation of Peru and Ecuador respectively. He is also a director of the Central Argentine Railway and the Santa Rosa Milling Company, the last-named being a concern which carries on a flour milling business in Callao, Peru, and Concepcion, Chile.

In addition to his business activities, Lord Forres has long been prominent in the political world. As Mr., and afterward Sir, Archibald Williamson he represented the counties of Elgin, Moray and Nairn in Scotland from 1906 to 1922, when he was raised to the peerage during the last few months of the Coalition Government's régime.

In his political sympathies he followed in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Stephen Williamson, who also represented a Scottish constituency for many years as a Gladstonian Liberal. Lord Forres' wide business experience made him very useful as a member of select parliamentary committees and later on as financial and parliamentary secretary to the War Office, a post which he held from 1919 to 1921.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR SHOWS FURTHER INCREASE

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in his weekly index number service, shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the wholesale prices of 209 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year of 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents):

	Index no.	Purchasing power
1913	100	100
1920—		
May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—		
January (low)	138	72.5
1923—		
January, average	157	63.7
February, average	162	61.7
March, average	166	60.2
First quarter average	161	62.0
April, average	167	59.9
May, week ending May 4	165	60.7
May, week ending May 11	164	61.1
May, week ending May 18	163	61.1
May, week ending May 25	163	61.5
May average	163	61.5
June, week ending June 1	160	62.6

(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1923)

CREDIT SITUATION IS CALLED SOUND

NEW YORK, June 4—The credit situation in the United States is absolutely sound, and there is justification for nothing but optimism as to the future of business, according to the June monthly letter of Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Tregoe, now on its way to about 30,000 commercial and banking credit managers, who represent their concerns in the National Association of Credit Men.

This observer says that a sifting process is going on, a separating of the sheep from the goats. Skillful business administration is meeting present emergencies, while enterprises unskillfully administered are finding it extremely difficult to make a profit. The lesson in this is that slipshod methods are certain to pull a business down, that business must be organized and conducted with a fearless demand for good system.

CALUMET & HECLA CAPITAL INCREASE APPROVED TODAY

Shareholders of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., at a special meeting today voted to increase the capital stock from 100,000 shares to 800,000 shares, par $25, making the total capitalization $20,000,000, compared with the present $2,500,000.

The new stock will be distributed to shareholders in the ratio of 8 new for one of the old stock.

The increase in the capitalization is the first step in the merger of the Calumet & Hecla with the four subsidiaries—Ahmeek, Allouez, Osceola and Centennial.

There were 77,160 shares voted in favor of the Calumet & Hecla change in capitalization, of which 75,578 were by proxy. Only two shares were voted in opposition to the plan. There were 13 stockholders present at the meeting.

GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, June 4—Grain exports from the United States last week amounted to 4,817,000 bushels, as compared with 4,452,000 the week before.

DEMAND FOR OILS MODERATE ON LONDON BOARD

LONDON, June 4—Oils were in moderate demand on the stock exchange here today. Royal Dutch was 31½, Shell Transport 4 1-16, and Mexican Eagle 17-16. Rubber issues were firm on improvement in the staple. Gilt-edged issues were steady. Dollar securities were featureless.

Home rails were irregular. Argentine rails were purchased on a small scale by recent sellers. French loans were dull. Kaffirs were firm. Industrials on the whole were irregular.

Rio Tintos was 36½; Hudson's Bay 7 5-16.

In the main, the markets were steady, with traders cautious.

STEEL CONCERNS REPORT EARNINGS

The combined income statement of the Wickwire-Spencer Steel and American Wire Fabric concerns for April follows: Sales $2,843,845, operating costs $2,558,314, balance $285,570, interest, depreciation and other items $132,000, sinking funds $38,895, net income $114,675.

The above earnings are at the rate of more than double the preferred stock dividend, after allowance for which the balance was equal to the rate of $1.75 a share a year on the common stock.

The company's mills are all running at capacity, with a large volume of business on hand, which, it is believed, will keep the company busy during the

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	..	78
Arkwright Mills	..	65
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	115
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	105
Bourne Mills	150	..
Chace Mills	..	97
Charlton Mills	..	135
Cornell Mills	..	175
Davis Mills	..	103
Davol Mills	115	..
Granite Mills	100	106½
Flint Mills	..	160
King Philip Mills	170	..
Laurel Lake Mills pf	100	..
Laurel Lake Mills com.	..	45
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	103	106
Narragansett Mills	125	..
Osborn Mills	..	110
Parker Mills, com.	..	52½
Parker Mills pf.	..	100
Pilgrim Mills com.	130	..
Pilgrim Mills pf	103½	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	275	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	40
Shove Mills	..	87
Stafford Mills	..	105
Stevens Mfg. Co.	145	..
Tecumseh Mills	150	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	160	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	97
Weetamoe Mills	..	101

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DELAWARE & HUDSON

Quarter end. Mar. 31:	1923	1922
Oper revenue	$10,040,306	$11,338,241
Oper deficit	100,673	*2,171,331
Def af int.	1,365,924	1,177,282

*Net.

EL PASO SOUTHWESTERN

Year ended Dec. 31:	1922	1921
Railway revenue	$11,389,664	$10,868,798
Oper income	2,666,546	1,316,898
Gross income	4,254,658	2,955,294
Net income	1,945,866	1,327,235

Trust's
Fine Candies Meals
Ices and Ice Cream
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

ADVERSE ANNUAL REPORT OF BIG SHIPPING COMPANY

International Mercantile Marine Has Large Deficit—Immigration Law a Factor

NEW YORK, June 4—The finance committee of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation has decided to recommend to the directors at an early meeting the passing of dividends on its preferred stock, owing to the present "abnormally bad" business conditions, P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the board, announced today at the annual meeting of stockholders.

NEW YORK, June 4—The marked decrease in the movement of third-class passengers, both east and westbound, due to the immigration laws and the unsettled conditions in Europe, is blamed by the International Mercantile Marine Company, in its annual report to stockholders made public today, for the relatively poor financial showing last year.

With 1922 income estimated, "owing to unavoidable delays in the receipt from abroad of completed accounts," the consolidated report shows a deficit of $1,269,783 in 1922, after interest on International Mercantile Marine bonds and depreciation, as compared with a net profit of $,797,347 in 1921.

Big Drop in Earnings

Net earnings, including insurance fund surplus for 1922, after deducting operating and general expenses, taxes and interest on debenture bonds of subsidiary companies, were given as $6,971,130 in 1922 and $14,069,053 in 1921. The sum of $5,984,660 was charged off for depreciation last year, compared with $6,117,980 the year before.

The International Marine Company, from the dividends received from its subsidiary companies out of their earnings for the year 1922 and prior thereto and from the operation of steamers it owns directly, shows an estimated profit amounting to $3,669,749, for 1922 after deducting all expenses, bond interest and depreciation on the steamers directly owned.

Competition Keener

"In addition to the unfavorable passenger situation," the report says, "the freight business has been exceedingly bad, there having been a reduction in the volume of general traffic moving all over the world but particularly between the United States and the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, and also more active competition, including that of Government-owned steamers, with a consequent reduction in freight rates to the point where in many cases the actual cost of loading and discharging cargo was hardly covered.

"It has unfortunately been impossible to materially reduce the cost of operating steamers, largely due to the cost of fuel and the high cost of labor, both afloat and ashore.

"We feel that it must be recognized that until the political situation in Europe materially improves and the present serious economic difficulties are remedied, business cannot be expected to begin to approach a normal condition, and until that is accomplished the movement of both passengers and freight will be seriously interfered with, which is most prejudicial to the business of your company."

DIVIDENDS

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and a dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent on account of back dividends, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Subsidiaries of Middle States Oil have declared their regular quarterly dividends as follows: Imperial Oil preferred, 2 per cent; Imperial Oil common, 2½ per cent; Ranger Texas Oil, 2 per cent; Texas Chief Oil, 2 per cent; Dominion Oil, 2 per cent, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company has declared a back dividend of $7 a share on the second preferred stock for the period 1920 to 1921, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Cuyamel Fruit Company declared an initial dividend of $1 a share, payable June 28 to stock of record June 15.

York Railways Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5, and 62½ cents on the preferred, payable July 31 to stock of record July 21.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share has been declared on the preferred stock of the Mississippi River Power Company, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Marland Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20. Directors also voted to extend stockholders the right to subscribe for additional stock at $40 a share, to an amount equalling 25 per cent of present holdings. Stockholders of record June 20 will have the right to subscribe with the option of paying in full on or before July 20 or $15 a share on or before that date and $25 a share on or before Sept. 1.

International Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE LESS

WASHINGTON, June 2—Exports to Europe during April showed a sharp falling off in comparison to the figures for April, 1922, but at the same time there was an increase for practically every other area on the globe.

The executive board of the American Gas Association says that $650,000,000 additional capital must be invested to enable United States gas companies to meet the demands on their services.

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AMERICAN ZINC EARNS $6 A YEAR

Four Months' Profits About $2 a Share—Preferred Dividend Accumulation $15 a Share

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company reports a profit of $191,121 before depreciation and depletion for the four months ended with April, last. That is equivalent to substantially $2 a share on the 96,560 shares of outstanding preferred stock, or at the rate of $6 a year.

The company, therefore, during the four months, before allowance for depreciation and depletion, earned the preferred dividend requirements, which call for $6 a year.

No dividend has been paid on the preferred since Nov. 1, 1920, when $1.50 a share was disbursed. To May 1, 1923, accumulated dividends on the preferred amounted to $15 a share.

Depreciation Reserves

The company transferred $140,034 to reserve for depreciation and depletion during the four months ended with April (which left $52,037 of net profits. That equaled 54 cents a share on the preferred stock.

In the March quarter of this year the company reported net profits of $142,665 before depreciation and depletion. The $192,121 of net for the four months would indicate $49,456 earned in April before depreciation and depletion. That was equivalent to 51 cents a share on the preferred stock, or at the rate of $6.12 a year.

The balance sheet of American Zinc as of April 30, 1923, after giving effect to the sale of $600,000 of five-year 7 per cent sinking fund debentures of the Silver Dyke Mining Company, shows total current assets of $2,779,748, contrasted with $453,377 of current liabilities, leaving $2,326,371 of net working capital, which was within $88,000 of the $2,414,000 of outstanding preferred stock.

Balance Sheet Figures

The balance sheet as of April 30, 1923, after giving effect to the sale of the Silver Dyke notes, compares with that as of Dec. 31, 1922, as follows:

ASSETS	Apr 30, '22	Dec 31, '22
Property account	$12,845,361	$12,606,545
Investments	1,554,891	1,875,005
Cash in sinking fund	105,862	2,262
Ore stocks	751,842	751,851
Other metal stocks	184,591	175,563
Inventories	773,850	747,765
Cash	257,744	139,366
Notes receivable	78,542	74,624
Accts receiv, trade	629,761	647,515
Accts receiv, other	83,415	91,457
Advance to Wis Zinc	20,000	40,000
Deferred charges	204,048	151,459
Total	17,489,911	17,303,515
LIABILITIES		
Preferred stock	$2,414,000	$2,414,000
Common stock	4,828,000	4,828,000
Funded debt	*1,256,800	1,256,800
Res for deple, deprec	6,449,029	6,308,081
Accounts payable	307,778	278,425
Interest accrued	23,683	5,237
Taxes accrued	16,509	33,284
Drafts in transit	105,106	147,825
Surplus	2,088,704	2,036,667
Total	17,489,911	17,303,515

*Dec. 31, 1922, the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company had a contingent liability as a guarantor in respect to $600,000 Silver Dyke Mining Company notes outstanding.

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY REPORTS GAIN IN EARNINGS

The earnings statement of the Duquesne Light Company for April shows an increase in both gross and net earnings, as compared with a year ago. April gross totaled $1,648,275, compared with $1,355,475 a year ago, a gain of $292,800, and net after taxes amounted to $691,446, compared with $618,096, a gain of $73,350.

For the four months ended April 30 last the company's gross totaled $6,735,773, compared with $5,601,820 last year in the corresponding period. Net for that period was $2,769,857, an advance of $278,277 over last year's figures of $2,491,580.

UNFILLED ORDERS FOR STEEL SMALLER

NEW YORK, June 4—The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation, which will be published Saturday, is generally expected to show a small decrease in unfilled orders.

Bookings at the end of May were unofficially estimated at 7,100,000 tons.

While there has been a slight decrease in forward business, the corporation has received a steady volume of small export orders, particularly from South American countries. One recent order was for 3500 tons of rails for Colombia.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER STOCK

NEW YORK, June 4—Public offering was made today of a block of new Underwood Typewriter Company common stock at $45 a share. This is the new common, issuance of which stockholders will be asked to authorize on June 12 at $25 par with four of the new shares to be issued for one of the present $100 par value, together with an additional $1,000,000 par of common stock. The old stock was quoted today around $182 a share.

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CENTRAL WEST'S BUSINESS IS NOW ON THE UPGRADE

Lost Time Rapidly Being Overcome—Building Very Active—Marshall Field Buys Mills

CHICAGO, June 4 (Special)—Spring business in the central west is coming into its own rapidly after a belated start.

Summer temperatures have put more snap into retail trade. The reported letup in building operations because of high costs has been less noticeable in this section of the United States than elsewhere. Encouraging crop prospects have inspired sentiments of renewed confidence in the agricultural districts, which is reflected in more liberal buying by the so-called rural class than has been known for several years.

The sales of the largest two mail-order houses for May showed gains of 27 and 65 per cent, respectively, compared with the corresponding month last year, and in the case of the latter were the largest in the history of the company for the fifth month of the year.

This display of buying power and faith in the future on the part of the rural communities is duplicated in the city business, in which full employment and high wages are resulting in a large distribution of merchandise.

Permits were issued in Chicago in May for 1491 buildings, to cost $32,198,000, compared with 1273 permits involving an outlay of $27,029,650 for May, 1922, an increase of 19.12 per cent. Compared with April, when permits were issued for 1477 buildings to cost $61,814,965, the figures for May show an increase in the number of projects, but a decrease of 47.9 in prospective cost.

Predictions that more than $300,000,000 of building will be begun in Chicago this year are made by Fred Armstrong, general manager of the citizens' committee for the enforcement of the Landis awards, based on the May figures, which break all records for that month in the history of the city.

"Permits for the first five months of 1923 amounted to $172,231,742, or more than twice as much as in the first five months of last year," said Mr. Armstrong. "The figures for 1922 were $89,925,460. It is my opinion that with the passing of June 1 without labor trouble, builders will have no hesitancy in starting work which has been held up."

Marshall Field & Co., have purchased the Sarfert Hosiery Mills in Philadelphia, built three years ago for the manufacture of men's, women's and children's hosiery in silk, lisle, cotton, and wool. The concern will operate the mills. Marshall Field now own more than 20 mills, in which is manufactured a large proportion of the commodities distributed through the wholesale house. Marshal Field & Co., have been active in the development of the new cotton industry in North Carolina and Virginia, with mills at Spray, Draper, and Leaksville, N. C., and the model manufacturing town of Fieldale, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia.

RUBBER MARKET ABROAD STRONGER

LONDON, June 4—The rubber market has again taken a distinct turn for the better. In the last fortnight the raw material has risen from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. a pound.

The United States had been taking a considerable amount of supplies direct from the East, but has been buying large amounts in London recently for deliveries extending over the next four months.

COPPER SALES SUBSTANTIAL

NEW YORK, June 4—The Copper Export Association, in the four months and 10 days ended May 10, sold more than 47,000,000 pounds of copper metal of an average price of 15.9 cents. In April sales totaled 5,210,000 pounds, at an average price of 16.96 cents, and in the first 10 days of May, 1,558,000 pounds at 16.6 cents.

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EDUCATIONAL

A Yearbook as an Outgrowth of Experimental Education

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

STUDIES in Secondary Education, the yearbook issued by the Laboratory Schools of the University of Chicago, is something new in the matter of yearbooks. It is not a vehicle for a parade of theories nor is it a forum where suggested changes in educational methods are aired. Instead, this volume is the direct outgrowth of experimental education. It is the work of the staff of the University High School of the University of Chicago and puts into print the actual results of investigations which have been going on during the past four years.

The laboratory schools of the university are in themselves unique among secondary schools. They are not "model schools" where supposedly ideal teaching methods are demonstrated. They are rather, as their name implies, laboratories where experiments in education are tested and tried out. In the nine articles which appear in the yearbook, some of these investigations and their results are described.

Aim of Experimentation

In the opening article, "Major Lines of Experimentation," Prof. Henry C. Morrison, superintendent of the laboratory schools, states the aim of the experimentation in the schools as "economy in the process of general education," and he contends that, after the school has assumed certain educational objectives, its major problem becomes "how many years are required and what expenditure of money and energy is necessary in order that these substantial and tangible objectives may be obtained." He goes on to say that economy may be attained in four different ways: First, by the development of better and more economical material; second, by the discovery of a better and more effective technique of teaching; third, by the thorough and careful study of the individual student; fourth, by the development of a more effective institutional organization. Mr. Morrison reports some material progress in the economy of time at the University High School. Since the year 1914, the school course of 12 years has been shortened to 11 years. No one particular grade has been dropped out, but the course has been readjusted until the pupil reaches university level at the end of 11 years instead of 12 as was formerly the case. The records of some of the 11-year students have been followed through the University of Chicago and in every instance their record was as high or higher than that of students who had finished the 12-year course. But with these results in mind Mr. Morrison goes on to say that while economy may mean the shortening of the school career it may appear as truly in the enrichment of the curriculum. Of the delicacy with which any pedagogical experimentation must be made he writes:

Not Easy to Organize

"Pedagogical research cannot be organized for attack after the method of storming parties, nor can it optimistically claim to settle questions seriatim, once and for all. It must patiently experiment under singularly exacting and complex conditions. . . . The physicist deals with materials about the objective character of which he is seldom in doubt, and he can employ methods which the maturity of his science has made exact. . . . In pedagogical study, the investigator deals of necessity with humanity throughout. The schoolmaster can never institute experimentation, the result of which he knows beforehand must be detrimental, not to say fatal, to his group. His own ethics will not permit, and he would presently experience a permanent lack of subjects were he not otherwise inhibited."

The second and third articles in the book are on constructive student accounting. They were written by William C. Reavis, principal of the high school, and Miss Elsie M. Smithies, assistant principal and dean of girls. Both articles treat of the maladjusted student, Mr. Reavis writing of the boys, Miss Smithies of the girls. Of the importance of this phase of administrative work, Mr. Reavis says:

"The most pressing of the vast complex of administrative problems is that of student-accounting. . . . It means that the school must undertake to account for its students with a degree of accuracy and thoroughness comparable to that obtained by business organizations in accounting for their invested funds and the returns therefrom. . . . The secondary school which permits 50 per cent of its pupils to fail has no better claim on public support than has a physician who loses one-half of his patients. The school cannot unload the responsibility for failure on the student alone, as is often done. It must discharge its own grave responsibility by finding work that the pupil can do and through which he may develop such capacities as he has."

Methods of Student-Accounting

In describing the methods of student-accounting, Mr. Reavis follows the case of maladjusted Student B. through the various processes of adjustment. The study is vitalized by reports, tables, a will-temperament profile, and various tests. Of the 77 problem cases which came under Mr. Reavis' observation during the year 1921-22, 43 had made satisfactory adjustment; in 24, improvement was noted; in 10 no change was observed, while one was withdrawn from school.

Miss Smithies discusses first the office of a dean of girls. She contends that while the services of a dean as a social officer are important, she has a much larger responsibility to the school in adjusting the personal problems of the individual girls. "The dean should not attempt to treat a dozen girls as one problem and prescribe the same treatment for all. It is not fair to look at the grades on a report card and pronounce the verdict, 'She is stupid, mentally below par. It is not a case for me.' The administrative diagnostician must study her physical, mental and moral history." This individual study of girls Miss Smithies calls the case-history method of student-accounting.

Study Technique

"A Preliminary Study of Technique in the Mastery of Subject Matter in the Elementary Physical Science" is presented next by Mr. Beauchamp, instructor in science. The investigation was suggested by his experiences as a classroom teacher of boys and girls of junior high school age. The results of certain types of study technique which Mr. Beauchamp worked out in his own classroom with two classes of practically equal mental ability are reported. He demonstrates by his experiments the superiority of certain types of study technique over others often used.

"Curriculum in History" is covered in three articles, two by Howard C. Hill, one by Arthur Fairchild Barnard. The three articles describe a two-year sequence in high school history which has been worked out in the university high school. The sequence consists of a "Survey of Civilization" and "A Course in Modern History." To quote from Mr. Hill:

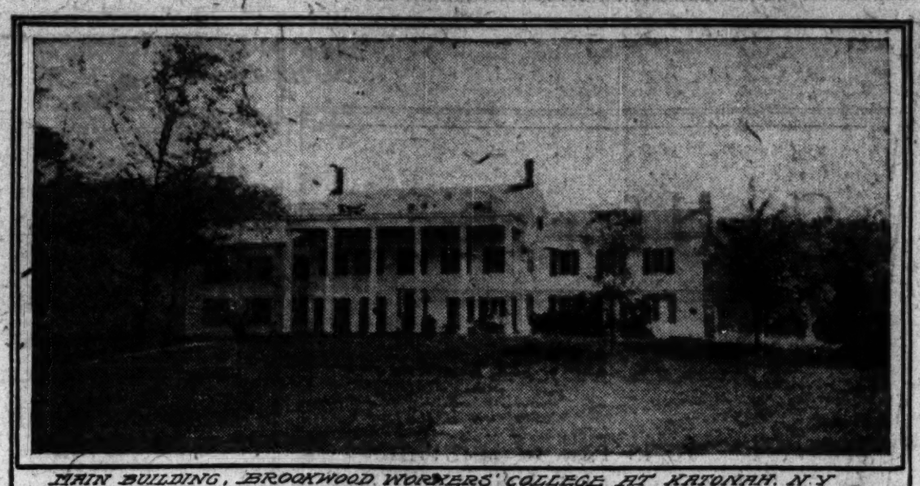
"The course in survey of civilization consists for the most part of a series of cross sectional studies of human progress from the earliest times to the middle of the eighteenth century. It includes such topics as primitive times, oriental civilization, Greek culture, Roman civilization, and medieval life. In the study of each of these units the chief emphasis is placed on customs, industries, manners, religious beliefs and institutions. Modern history, the second unit of the sequence, consists of a combination of European history and American history since approximately 1750, chief emphasis being placed on those phases of the period which concern the United States. Emphasis is here placed on the narrative."

Correlated Mathematics

"The Development of a Curriculum in Correlated Mathematics" is described by Ernst R. Breslich, instructor in mathematics. Mr. Breslich gives first a brief history of the ups and downs which the study of mathematics has undergone during the past few years. Once a well-established study because of its supposedly great value as mental training, it gradually became an object of criticism and finally a subject of reform. Mr. Breslich presents a view of the reorganization which this study has had in the university high school and describes the results of the introduction of correlated mathematics there.

"The Organization and Technique of a Teaching Unit in English Classics," the last article in the book, is presented by Ernest F. Hauer and Miss Martha F. McCoy of the English department. They explain that the "general function of the course is to give students an introduction to literature of the belles-lettres type, with the objective of "broadening the reader's horizon, deepening his spiritual experience, and enriching his life through a constructive rather than a dissipative employment of his leisure time." The work in the unit described was confined to the essay and biography. Reading was stimulated by advertisement, literary conversations, and round-table discussions. The classes were conducted informally. "The authors of the report feel justified in the conclusion that the techniques described served to realize to a satisfactory degree the objectives outlined."

Recent years have seen an abundance of literature discussing what education ought to be, but the results of actual experiments in education, especially in the secondary field, have been slow in finding their way into print. The Yearbook of the University High School of the University of Chicago is one of the first volumes of its kind. If more were to appear, education would be greatly benefited.



MAIN BUILDING, BROOKWOOD WORKERS' COLLEGE AT KATONAH, N.Y.

SOME OF THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY.

View of Brookwood Workers' College From Outside

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

IMAGINE a man or a woman graduating from an American college without taking any examinations and without receiving a degree! Unacademic! Irregular! Radical!

But that is what a group of men and women that has completed the two years' course at Brookwood Workers' College at Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., has done within the past week.

Again, fancy a student of an American college, expecting to get anywhere in class affairs or in club or fraternity activities, on the strength of being a member of a labor union, or of holding a card in a plumbers' or paperhangers' local. But nobody has the slightest chance of enrolling himself in the Brookwood community, unless he can show, both a certificate of union membership and a record of serious effort and achievement in the labor cause.

Indeed, the men and women of Brookwood reverse the usual order of proceedings. They already possess their diploma when they enter college. They must have met and passed tests that correspond in moral and intellectual significance to formal, written examinations, before their application for admission is considered.

Has Prototype

Now Brookwood may be as unacademic, irregular and radical, in its policies as you please; and yet, like many another American educational experiment, it has its prototype. To those who set up the college two years ago in a mansion on an old Bedford hillside and who have extended it until the plant comprises main building, brick dormitory for women and three frame cottages for men, you may attribute all the initiative and individuality you will; nevertheless, you can only say of them that they have established in a country town in the United States what leaders in the Labor movement instituted a number of years ago in the metropolis of Great Britain. Saying nothing about details, Brookwood Workers' College at Katonah is a copy of Earls Court Labor College in London. Not an exact copy; not, many persons will maintain, even a remote copy; and yet so much of a copy that there never, probably, would have been a Brookwood, had there not first been an Earls Court, or its equivalent.

Many aspects of Brookwood only a person versed in the lore of Labor could discuss. Enough of them, though, revealed themselves to a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor who dropped in on the place one afternoon last week, to furnish matter for an external description. The college is located a certain number of miles north of New York. How many, a Brookwood student cares not, provided some motorist on the state road that runs near by will pick him up and carry him, when he wants a town outing. A tangible measurement which he perforce makes upon occasion in winter, is the railway fare from Katonah station to the Grand Central.

Historic Neighborhood

Half way up a slope that rises from a wooded valley are the Brookwood buildings. Had their location not been determined by an existing structure, a hill top might have been chosen, whence the members of the community could have had a view of historic import; including, on the west, the passes through which Washington retreated from White Plains to the Hudson River in December, 1776; and on the east, the ground over which the Danbury raiders marched the following April. In such a case, however, Brookwood students would have to set this down as conventional history, in which they are not supposed to be interested. The kind of history in which they make their researches is social and industrial, scarcely a trace of which is found written on the landscape of rural, residential Katonah.

Brookwood may be unacademic and irregular in its historical attitude, as well as in its pedagogical policies, but it is exceedingly polite to strangers. The men and women of the community —somewhat less than the complete membership of 34 students and five instructors were on the hill the day of the visit—welcome a guest to everything, even to their classes. The other afternoon a debate by the students of one of Polly Colby's English courses was in the schedule, and the comparative merits of affiliation and amalgamation as a basis for diverse Labor groups to organize upon were discussed. The meeting was held in the open air, and the auditorium was a ledge, half encircled by a wall of trees. Speakers were introduced and arguments presented in English of many accents.

The college at Katonah may one of these days fly to pieces intellectually, but it never can physically. There will always be somebody to do whatever skilled work is necessary to keep buildings and grounds running. Is it a question of household management, and of cooking and serving? Leave that to the women. Is it a job of road building or steam engineering? Leave that to the men. Labor with a small letter as well as with a large comes into the curriculum. They give two hours a day to the kind with a small letter. The rest of the time they devote to the "self-accomplished liberation" of Labor with a large letter, which has been described as the ideal of Earls Court, and which also, if the visitor correctly understood David Saposs, one of the instructors with whom he talked, must be the ideal of Brookwood.

Project Method and the Community

"WHAT are the agencies for social welfare in our community?" This was the question given to the seventh grade in the summer school at the Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia. For this summer school is a vacation school, using the project method in order to know Emporia. The fourth grade studied city beautification; the fifth grade studied sanitation; the sixth grade delved into local history; the eighth grade did the industries while the seventh grade investigated the organizations for community welfare. There were no textbooks, no outlines, no prescribed goals. We were given eight weeks in which to find a partial answer to our question.

Using the duties of the city government as a point of departure, the children were quick to see that government could not look after all of the problems of a community; voluntary organizations had to take over some of this work. Social welfare was one duty that was done largely through nongovernment agencies. They looked up the words "social" and "welfare." The list of the community's welfare agencies grew by suggestion. All but eight had to be eliminated. They chose the church, the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., women's clubs, men's clubs, welfare association, Chamber of Commerce, county farm, and the libraries. Since we were to make first-hand investigations, a questionnaire was formed asking where, when and why organized; how maintained; the cost of maintenance; and finally, what each did to help the citizens of the community. On Wednesday of each week the class as a whole went out for the information; on other days they made individual interviews for trips. All organized their information in class.

Aside from the civic interest and pride aroused, startling side things developed. On the week following the study of churches, two boys who had never gone to Sunday school enrolled in a Sunday school. They felt that out of it they were without a church home. We discovered that one of the services done by the women's clubs, was the inspection of dairies and grocery stores. The day following the gleaning of this information one had said, "I thought I'd inspect a dairy. Why do they put water in the milk before they bottle it?" Rotarians of Emporia had been sending boys to Camp Wood for outings. The class studied the Rotarians with zest. So pleased were they to know these men of the town were interested in boys, that the class wrote a playlet built around the Rotarians and their work at Camp Wood. As a further proof of their interest, the Rotary Club asked the children to present the play at one of the Rotary luncheons. From the study of the Welfare Association they came away knowing why they should not give to a beggar or tramp; they knew that they should call the association and to send the tramp there.

All of this work was studying the thing itself, not studying about a thing. It was done in terms of their own community. In several instances from the interest in the local organization would come a desire to know whether there were others like it in other communities. Then we would study the state, the national, and international work of the Y. M. C. A., the Chamber of Commerce, etc. Finally, the question arose as to each individual's responsibility. Quickly they said that citizens should support them with money, membership, and interest. It was a practical course in citizenship. We arrived at no definite destination, but we knew many, many things about the citizens of Emporia, besides having an intelligent interest in the agencies for community betterment. The project curriculum is to be continued this summer, not a repetition of last summer's work, but a continuation of it. Dr. H. G. Lull, the director of the training school, believes in the project method.

When Parents Give Co-operation

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

PROFESSOR FINDLAY, of Manchester University, two years ago said that the parent was the undiscovered element in education, an element that had not been reckoned with so far. Happily steps have been taken since that time to ensure that the parental factor shall be discovered and utilized. In the case of many secondary and public schools this reform has been found comparatively easy to bring about, but the obstacles to its achievement in the elementary schools have proved more substantial.

But the idea of bringing the parents as active partners into the scheme of elementary education is making steady progress. At Harrogate, for instance, parents' committees in connection with the elementary schools were formed about two years ago. The committees have been working in conjunction with the teachers and have acted as kind of advisory body on the welfare of the children on matters not concerned with the school curriculum. At Brighton, the idea has taken rather a different shape. This scheme was initiated in 1918 and rapidly met with a considerable measure of success. It differs from the Harrogate scheme in aiming at consulting the parents on matters connected with the education of their children. The committees are associated with individual schools and various courses have been adopted by the teachers as to the extent to which they should participate in the meetings.

Discuss Many Subjects

There has been little limit to the subjects of discussion, which have sometimes dealt with general questions, such as the provision of scholarships, secondary education and playing fields, and sometimes with matters of details such as the repair or convenience of particular buildings. On other occasions the parents' associations have invited the members of the town council for the ward to be present at their discussions, and the Board of Education has given approval to the scheme by allowing the chief inspector to attend a joint meeting of two parents' associations to discuss the question of temporary accommodation in the district. As a logical outcome of the scheme, parents' representatives have also been co-opted upon the managing bodies of several of the schools.

Perhaps one of the best methods of engaging the interest and co-operation of the parents is by means of the "open day." The writer has recently had the opportunity of watching a typical "open day" in practice. The school under notice is situated in a poor district, and the head master had long felt that it was essential, if his efforts and those of his staff were to have their full effect, that he should get into touch with the parents. He accordingly gave it out in the neighborhood that on Thursday afternoons the pupils' parents could visit the school while work was in progress.

Becomes a Feature

The response at first was feeble. But as the arrangement became better known it attained great popularity, and is now quite a feature of the district. The pupils assemble in the hall, where the "visitors" are already seated. The children then recite, act and sing for them, and give a display of eurhythmics and dancing. While this collective work is going on, opportunity is taken for a teacher to invite one of the parents to her classroom for a talk about her child and an inspection of the child's exercise books. Much good is done in this way, for the teacher gets to know the parent, and in talking about the child learns to understand the child better and gains the key to the child's character. The teacher's and parent's aims are afterward more in harmony, and the mutual understanding is all to the good of the child. After an interview with a parent, the teacher's opinion of and dealings with a child have frequently changed. A valuable feature of the open day as conducted in this instance is the introduction of an occasional address by the head master on subjects of importance to parents. For example, addresses have been delivered on "The Necessity of Teaching Citizenship to Children," "The Failure of Corporal Punishment," "Guidance and Training for Character," and similar topics.

It is found, as a result of the adoption of such institutions as "open days" and parents' committees, that the work of education proceeds more smoothly and harmoniously, and its results are multiplied in value.

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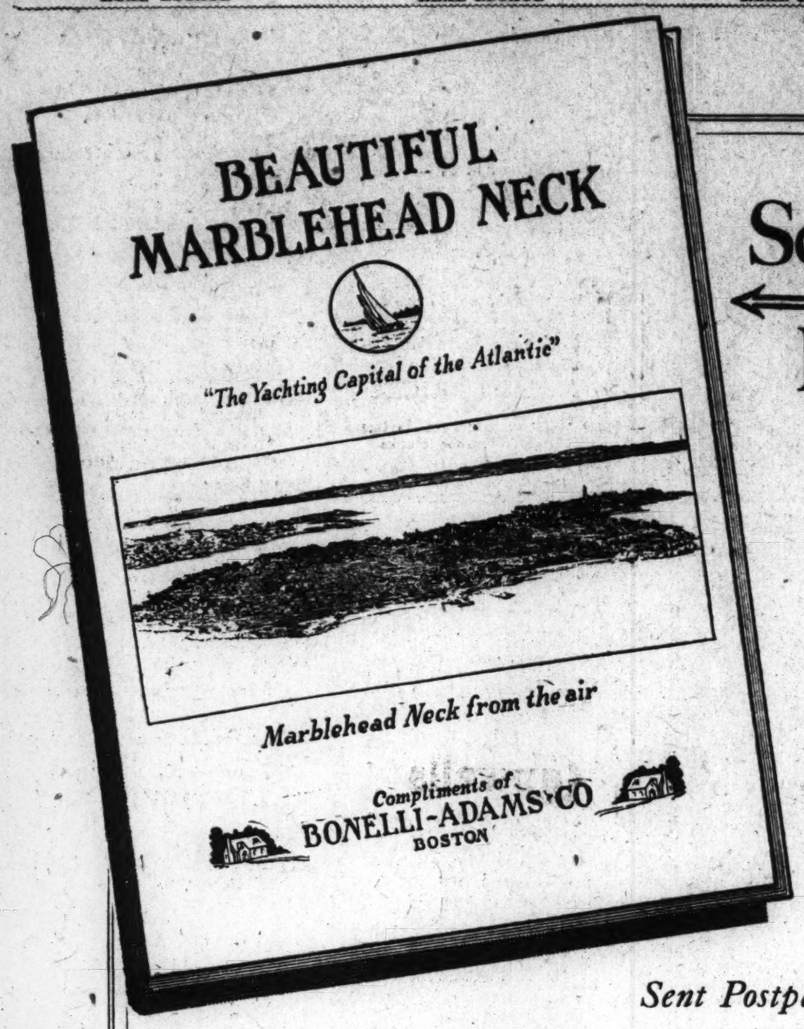

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AERONAUTICS
by E. P. WARNER

Freight by Air

MANY and various are the commercial uses of the airplane. Not only for the carrying of burdens at a speed beyond that attainable with any other known means of transport, but also in many fields where its usefulness depends on the lofty point of vision obtained for an observer, the airplane finds a unique position. It is as a vehicle of transport, however, that the most vivid appeal is made to the imagination of the public, and it is to the development of the airplane for transportation that engineers have paid most extensive attention.

In the field of transport the division which has attracted most attention is that of passenger carrying. The possibility of transferring human beings from point to point at 100 miles an hour has been so fascinating that the no less important possibility of applying the same speed to the movement of express matter has been largely overlooked. Only in very recent months has there been any serious attempt to develop aerial freight carrying as an end in itself and not as a mere adjunct to passenger business.

The designer of commercial airplanes has of course long realized that provision must be made for the passenger to carry a certain amount of baggage with him. Progress in that direction has been so rapid that, whereas two years ago the voyager was limited to a suit case of small dimensions, it is now possible for a traveler from London to Paris to have a couple of wardrobe trunks, in addition to all the ordinary hand baggage, carried in the same airplane in which he rides. It is a point of no small importance, particularly on those routes which, like the one just mentioned, cross international boundaries where customs formalities become peculiarly vexatious when applied to baggage unaccompanied by its owners. To make a journey between Dickens' Two Cities in an hour and three-quarters and to wait a week for the delivery of the trunk which was shipped by express the day before the airplane trip may afford an effective demonstration of the possibility of air transport, but it is provocative of irritation.

A Night Express Line

It is not with the carriage of baggage, however, that this article is concerned, but with the shipment of express as such and unaccompanied by its owner. There seems to be a good opportunity in that direction, an opportunity as yet little developed and one which is particularly inviting in the United States. As there has often been occasion to point out before, the operations of the airplane in America are necessarily somewhat restricted as long as flights are made only by day. Night flying with passengers is not yet practicable with comfort for those who ride, but night flying with express presents no serious difficulties in the present state of the art, and a demonstration is shortly to be undertaken by the Air Mail on the Chicago-Cheyenne section of its route.

A night express line under private operation between New York and Chicago, or any other two large cities separated by from 600 to 1200 miles, picking up express matter late in the afternoon and delivering it early the next morning, presents attractive possibilities. Already at least one of the great express companies has given earnest attention to the possibility of shipping goods by air and operating officials have repeatedly expressed their willingness to co-operate with an air line in finding business and handling details at the terminals. That is very important, for the facilities of collection and delivery have been developed by existing express companies on so grand a scale that it would be impossible to expect a company doing business only by air to compete with or to duplicate them in the initial stages of its operation. In co-operation lies the greater good both for the existing express companies and for those whose interest is in the increasing use of the airplane in every field where it seems able to render service.

There is some economic reason, also, to expect good express business on the long routes. The passenger fare for a really long journey is still high as compared with the charge by rail, and one may gladly pay 60 cents a pound for rush express matter and yet hesitate to pay a fare of $100 for oneself. An express line would attract many small shipments, for each of which the charge would be a trifle.

Progress in Europe

As already mentioned, the situation in the United States with regard to the handling of the express by air is peculiarly favorable, but in Europe also it is coming to be recognized that there is important work to be done in that direction. A survey of the figures prepared by the British Air Ministry makes the increasing interest in express business very evident, for the weights of goods handled between London and Paris has on the whole increased even more rapidly than the number of passengers carried, despite the fact that one of the most important companies has retired entirely from the express fields in view of the difficulty in arranging for collection and delivery all over the metropolitan district without assistance from existing express companies. There was temporary loss of interest in shipment by air in the summer of 1921, but public enthusiasm for the saving of time in that manner has now returned and all sorts of companies are using the air line regularly for the distribution of their products, which cover a tremendous range. Several motor-cycle companies now send their machines from London to Cologne by air quite regularly, and even heavier articles than that have been carried on occasion. As for makers of valuable merchandise of smaller bulk and exporters of such perishable commodities as fruit and flowers, they have used the airplane with great success for a long time. During the last 12 months, 456 tons of goods were carried by air between London and Paris, a clear gain of 188 per cent over the preceding year.

The design of airplanes for express carriage differs from that of the passenger type chiefly in the interior arrangements and in the attention which must be given to facilities for loading and discharging cargo. Seats and upholstery can disappear, and the cabin can be perfectly bare and without windows. The only interior rigging needed is a series of partitions or, what is better because more elastic for varying demands, provision for lashing or strapping the goods in place. They must not be left free to slide about when the aircraft assumes a steep tilt.

Problems of Loading

The question of loading and unloading is rather a serious one. The loss of time at terminals is no less objectionable with express than with passengers. It becomes particularly important when a long journey is being made with several changes of airplane along the way, for the passengers can attend to their own transfer from one machine to the other, while each piece of express must be handled twice at each change. So far as possible, however, the necessity of handling each piece separately should be avoided. If the structural advantage which results from the elimination of the windows and the provision of solid sides in the body of the airplane be utilized to increase the size of the doors, material saving of time will result, as the express packages can be packed loosely in large boxes, which can then be removed through the enlarged doors and handled as units whenever trans-shipment is required. The doors themselves should be so located, too, that a motor truck can back up directly against one of them, large articles being pushed directly from the truck platform into the airplane without intermediate lowering and raising. Another interesting possibility is the location of a door in the top of the airplane body, so that a light crane can be used to lower boxes of express matter into place and lift them out again, just as the cargo is stowed in the hold of a ship.

The future of the express-carrying airplane is necessarily somewhat in the realm of speculation. Where so little has been done, there is no fixed point from which to take an observation as a basis for a guess at what may be done. It is clear, however, that an exceptional opportunity lies open, and it seems likely for a variety of reasons that that opportunity will soon be realized in the United States and that flying with express matter will be carried out on a large scale here before passenger traffic has caught up with that of Europe. Engineers and business men should note the probability and be governed accordingly.

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STRONG PROTEST MADE IN SOFIA AGAINST MACEDONIAN REGIME

Warm Sympathy Exists Between Bulgarians and Indefatigable Opponents of Greek Rule

SOFIA, May 15 (Special Correspondence) — While the Bulgarian Government is far from lending aid or countenancing the Macedonian revolutionary movement, the warmest sympathy exists between the Bulgarian masses and these indefatigable opponents of the Greek régime. This arises in part from the memory of their own not far distant struggles while under the Turkish dominion and still more from the fact that the majority of these Macedonians are Bulgars, cherishing the language, customs and traditions of their forefathers.

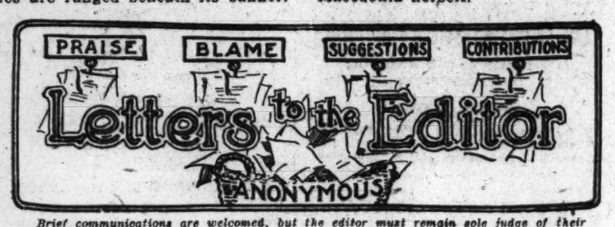
Bismarck once said, "Macedonia will be the grave of Bulgaria," and indeed, Bulgaria has from time to time made mighty efforts for the emancipation of its brethren across the border.

The devotion of these revolutionists to the national ideal, their self-surrender, dauntless courage and endurance are a source of great admiration in Bulgaria. Never, it is said, not even under the Turkish régime, has the internal revolutionary organization of Macedonia been so strong as at present. It includes not only the Bulgar element, but all the other nationalities are ranged beneath its banner.

A strong protest against the present régime took place in Sofia recently in the form of the greatest Macedonian manifestation the capital has ever witnessed. A seemingly endless file of enthusiasts, regardless of rank, profession or political caste, marched through the streets bearing placards of epigrammatic significance—various devices expressive one and all of their common watchword, "Liberty or Death."

There were no symbols of mourning for the many victims of the struggle, no appeal for pity, no sign of abjection or dejection, but zeal, courage and determination characterized every feature and movement, and, when in passing the monument of their hero—the revolutionary leader, Levsky—the great procession with one accord fell on its knees, the onlooker, of whatever political persuasion, could not withhold admiration.

One of the orators of the day voiced the common sentiment in the following words: "The determination of Macedonia to obtain liberty can be put down, neither by the spear, nor through the mutual agreement of two governments. The Macedonian problem will cease only then when solved according to the requirements of Macedonia herself."



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Feeding and Care of Turtles

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with interest your editorial note of May 19 on turtles, and would like to tell you my experience with them. I have kept them for more than 15 years and have found that when properly cared for they are not difficult to feed, while making most interesting and quite intelligent little pets.

Now as to their care. I keep mine in a very large glass punch bowl. There should be a bed of fine sand in the bottom of the bowl covered by from five to six inches of water. I plant fish greens in the sand to give them hiding places. In the center of the bowl I place a large flat stone just above the surface of the water. They should be kept near a window with a sunny exposure, for they love to come out on the stone and sun themselves for hours. They must have a resting place provided for them above water. They are very little care during the winter as they usually stop eating early in October and do not begin again until early spring, usually March. Then I feed them little bits of chopped beef and tiny angle worms as soon as they can be found. They love flies, in fact any food of this kind. The shad or May flies are an especial favorite. I happen to spend my summers where minnows are easily procured and that is their main food until they return to the city in September, when they finish on angle worms.

I generally clean their bowl about once a week, and feed them in a separate basin. During the winter the water need not be changed more than once a month.

(MISS) ELLA SAALFELD.
952 Calumet Avenue, Detroit, Mich., May 23, 1923.

The Treatment of the Indians

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was glad to see the letter of Mrs. Mabelle Libby of New York City in your paper of recent date, and I echo the sentiments about the treatment of the American Indians.

It is certainly time for something to be done to right, in a measure, the wrong that has been done to these wards of our Government by those who are in office, sworn to protect them, but who have instead allowed them to be remorselessly exploited. Let the facts be made known, and every patriotic citizen who loves his country and those ideals for which it stands will rise in indignant protest against those who, for political reasons, are shielding their guilt behind their sanctimonious propaganda.

Let us show these Indians that the "White Father" in Washington is indeed their protector, and not a false god who has turned his face from them in their attempts to get justice at his hands.

MARY L. STEWART.
Sunnyside, Lake Street, Girard, Pa., May 25, 1923.

POLAND HAS 30,000,000 PEOPLE

WARSAW, May 14 (AP)—Repatriation and immigration, together with natural growth, have added to the population of Poland in recent years, until today the republic counts over 30,000,000 inhabitants.

METHOD EVOLVED TO DE-INK PAPER

Federal Process Will Decrease Use of Spruce and Lessen Cost of Newsprint

MADISON, Wis., May 28 (Special Correspondence)—A saving of 275,000 acres of spruce forests annually, and a saving of $15 a ton in making news print can be effected by the process for de-inking newspapers discovered and perfected at the United States Forest Products Laboratory here.

Experiments covering two years have resulted in a means of making 2000 pounds of news print from 2500 pounds of old newspapers at a cost of $38 the ton, the cost of making news print from pulpwood being $53. The paper resulting is quite satisfactory, even for color printing, according to Sidney D. Wells, who developed the process. The paper can be de-inked and used again two or three times, with slight deterioration each time.

The process consists of repulping the paper in the usual way. A solution of bentonite, a volcanic ash clay of the highest colloidal power known, is used in the water of the pulping machine. This solution washes out the particles of ink which are loosened from the paper by means of soda ash placed in the water when the paper is first put in soak. Until the bentonite clay, which is found in large deposits in Wyoming, was discovered, no means had been found to attract the ink masses and remove them from the repulped paper. The bentonite simply acts as a soap which cleans the pulped paper. It costs about $40 a ton in Chicago, and one ton is used to every 10 tons of waste paper.

YALE DIVINITY CLOSES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4—The one hundred and first year of the Yale Divinity School came to a close today with graduating exercises in Marquand chapel. Dean Charles R. Brown presided and the chief address was made by Dr. E. Hershey Sneath, who retires this year after 25 years as professor of the philosophy of religion and religious education. Other speeches were made by members of the graduating class, which has 41 members, representing 20 states and five foreign countries.

Washington Observations

Washington, June 4

HUSTON THOMPSON of the Federal Trade Commission has sailed for Europe at the outset of an extended inquiry into the co-operative marketing system. His first stop will be in Ireland, where he will be piloted by Sir Horace Plunkett, a co-operative authority, and then Mr. Thompson will investigate in Scotland and England. He carries letters to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, pioneers in the co-operative movement, and will spend much time at Rochdale, the center of Britain's vast effort in that field. On the European continent, Russia is Mr. Thompson's chief objective. In Tsarist times the peasants of that country developed co-operative marketing to an important degree, and it has spread to even wider dimensions during the Soviet era. Mr. Thompson is persuaded that co-operative marketing is destined to obtain strong foothold in the United States, and believes it the most promising thing in sight for stabilizing relations between producer and consumer.

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A handy compendium for those who care for serious summer reading has just been issued by the American Association for International Conciliation. It is a 171-paged brochure containing the half-dozen principal official documents dealing with the World Court. After reproducing the statute establishing the court and a list of the nations that have accepted it, the brochure presents the statements of President Harding, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Elihu Root, advocating American adhesion. The concluding chapter is an outline of the court's organization by its American member, John Bassett Moore.

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There have been recent suggestions that American financiers might finance China or Chinese enterprises outside of the Four-Power American-British-French-Japanese consortium formed for that purpose in 1919. This observer is authoritatively informed that the United States Government encourages no such free-lancing in turbulent China. There is no curb on private capital, and, if properly invested, it may claim full American protection. But Uncle Sam's view is that the consortium plan is the safest and sanest plan for helping China. Once in a while when propositions are offered to the consortium, they are found beneath its plutocratic dignity. Nothing less noble than a $10,000,000 deal makes an appeal.

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The archæological expedition into Central America, just returned from Guatemala, was led by a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, Oliver Ricketson, Jr. Mr. Ricketson has made several trips of exploration among the ancient temples and cities of the New World. He inherits a fondness for Pan-American interests from his multimillionaire uncle. Andrew Carnegie was a delegate to the first Pan-American Congress at Washington in 1889. He gave $850,000 for construction of Washington's architectural palace, the Pan-American Union Building, and provided funds for erecting two Central American courts of justice—both in Costa Rica. The fourth Pan-American conference, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, struck a medal in Carnegie's honor, while the fifth conference, just held in Chile, voted to have a marble bust of the ironmaster placed in the Pan-American Union.

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What promises to be the world's most authentic and up-to-date treatise on radio is soon to emerge from the Government printing office, under the sponsorship of the Navy Department. It will be encyclopædic in its completeness, yet popular enough in style for the amateur radio fan, provided he is the possessor of at least a high school knowledge of physics. Commander S. C. Hooper is one of the United States Navy's principal radio experts. During the Henderson's spring cruise in southern waters, Commander Henderson delivered an instructive lecture on the world's radio systems. Within a few hours the Henderson's passengers were in possession of the lecture, printed in pamphlet form aboard the battleship California.

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Atlee Pomerene, formerly United States Senator from Ohio, recently returned from South America, paid his respects to President Harding at the White House on Friday and then left for his home at Canton. There, amid scenes similar to those often enacted in honor of another famous Cantonian, William McKinley, Mr. Pomerene is to receive a ceremonial "welcome back home," after 12 years in the Senate. He will not be at Canton long, for Mr. Pomerene plans immediately to enter law practice at Cleveland with a firm of corporation attorneys. The former Senator's intimate association with the establishment of the federal reserve system, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Transportation Act equips him to deal expertly with correlated problems. Mr. Pomerene, despite his defeat for re-election in 1922, is still a Democratic "white hope," in the estimation of many admirers.

F. W. W.

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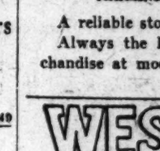

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Art Training and Common Sense

AT THIS season invitations pour in upon me for art school commencements and art school exhibitions—this season when pleasant things are said about art professors, and fine prophesies made for art students, and soothing compliments exchanged all around.

Moments of doubt, however, may break up the comfortable certainty that all is for the best in the best of all possible schools, if one is one's own personal conductor through the exhibitions. So many studies shown are but unintelligent attempts, holding out no hope of anything better coming of them, that one wonders if it was worth while to build up such a mountain of time, labor, and money to produce so tiny a mouse of accomplishment. Probably it has always been the way with art schools since art schools were first invented. Every youth who goes through an ordinary school does not emerge a scholar; therefore, it might be argued, why expect every youth who goes to an art school to leave it a full-fledged artist?

This is true, but with a difference. The ordinary school gives merely the education that everybody must have before deciding upon a career. The art school gives the special technical education that fits a pupil for one career only—and, indeed, usually makes him unadaptable for any other. If art is a hard road to travel, it offers many compensations and when nothing is known of its hardships the compensations seem all too alluring. Failure is the specter at one's side as one looks at study after study in which there is no trace of genuine ability, and, worse, no sign of intelligent comprehension of the meaning of art.

As To Teaching

To draw with chalk or charcoal on paper or to paint with oils on canvas can be taught to most young people if they are taken in time. But to make artists of them is quite another proposition. Artists are born, not made, and just to see to what use the student puts his chalk or his charcoal or his oils is to know very quickly whether something will come eventually of the training he is getting or whether he is squandering his years of apprenticeship. But the trouble is that the teacher, too, is born, not made, and if the genius for teaching is not in him he does not see that the plodding student ought to be learning to keep accounts, or sell goods, any more clearly than the plodding student faces the disconcerting fact for himself. Nor does the teacher usually see, and this is more unfortunate, that the last thing for him to do is to try to impress his personality—if he has any—on his students.

In the days when art students learned their trade in the painter's workshop they had to copy his manner and adopt his methods for the excellent reason that they were his assistants as well as his pupils, and were expected to do a good deal of his work for him. When they were by nature no better than mechanical copyists, they probably remained assistants all their lives, and in the prosperous periods of art well-paying jobs were always waiting for them. The artist among them quickly escaped to set up a workshop of his own. But all that is changed. Most professors of art, except perhaps the sculptors, do not do the kind of work for which they need assistants, and the modern patron of art does not want poor copies of originals that were not particularly wonderful in themselves.

Need of Tradition

It is inevitable, masters and students will tell you, and the evil is not escaped even in Paris, where artists, accepted as the most accomplished of the day, visit the schools if they do not actually run them. But here again is a difference. The accomplished artist cannot emancipate himself from tradition, and in Paris, the tradition is that an artist, like any professional or business man, must have a thorough training, must be technically equipped for his work. Now, what I, anyway, am conscious of in some students' performance in America is that the teachers have been influenced by the moment's fashions in art and are passing on these fashions, rather than tradition, in the schools. They have been carried away by the modern movement which has for its prophets men like Cézanne and Gauguin who all their working lives were struggling to make up for their want of technical training or technical capacity.

An artist, after he has mastered his art, may produce work that looks as if he had had no training, should he so choose. But the student cannot take the easy path, the short cut, unless he sacrifices every ambition to get anywhere at all. It is not his task to produce pictures but to learn how to produce them, and to know how to make a good sound drawing would be worth to him in the end the ingenious solving of geometrical problems based in his case on no sound drawing whatever. An attempt to design an illustration which will come by reproduction, and print, would prove more useful than to re-echo popular "cuts" in the popular magazines that have degraded the art of illustration in America from the high level it reached in the last half of the nineteenth century.

Luckily, there is here and there the rare professor who has the gift, and the results he obtains prove it. You can see in the work done under his direction that technical knowledge, technical facility, has been made the principal aim of the students and that the teacher has effaced himself, has forced them to forget him and to remember solely what he has to teach them. You can see also some respect, some feeling for the medium used, and for color if the work is in color, some straining for dignity and charm. And what a relief it is, what pleasure there is in one little print done in the right way after one's eyes have been hurt by the misuse of medium, the lack of any sense of dignity or color or charm in the walls upon walls of life and composition and portrait and landscape studies in charcoal and paint.

The little print, when found, is the sign of grace, and makes up for many things, since only by miracle could all the members of the faculty and all the pupils in any school reach the point of perfection that silences all criticism. Still, one cannot help thinking that a little grain of common sense would do away with many evils. The technical equipment of technical schools—and art schools are technical schools—might be expected as a matter of course. But how many students who study design for definite purposes have a chance to know anything about the practical application of their designs? How many who would be illustrators could reproduce and at least superintend the printing of their illustrations? And so, one might go through the list. Compliments are agreeable, but on occasions of school ceremonial they would be none the worse if accompanied by criticism. To point out an error is the best means to correct it. One kindly critic lately said that, after all, if art schools are not perfect they provide a place for students to work in. Yes. But why should they not supply as well a place for students to learn in?

E.

Amsterdam Show of Modernist Art

AMSTERDAM (Special Correspondence)—Was it not Professor Herkomer who said that the greatest ill which could befall art was to come into fashion? This seems to have proved disastrous indeed to impressionism. The Maris brothers, Weissenbruch, Mauve, Israels, and some others may be forever above the vicissitudes of public opinion; this cannot always be said of their numerous followers. Interest in their work is decidedly on the wane, other styles are now rampant.

The most advanced is the Russian, O. Zadkine (Paris), whose pastels and water colors represent a consistent analytic cubism. No fear for fashion here, as this style is already a fulfillment in itself and will probably have soon no more than an historical value.

Another extremist is the German, Walter Spies. He is clever, but his mannerism is too pronounced. With regard to form he imitates the primitives. His expressionism is clearest in "Abschied" (farewell). This picture, all in blue, represents a lady on a balcony waving farewell to a gentleman standing underneath, hat in hand, while his carriage is waiting close by. It looks like a doll's world. The balcony is leaning forward and, on the side of the man, the whole world stands aslant, a peculiarity by which the artist evidently intends to express the poor lover's feelings.

The Dutch painters in this exhibition are showing a preference for coarse forms and the use of thick colors, especially brown, which seems to be a German imported article. One of the ablest is Arnoud Colnot, in whose landscapes and houses brown is dominant. All the portraits by Charley Toorup, a young woman of much talent, are in that selfsame color. They are all of more than life size, with wide open eyes and very expressive, though not altogether graceful. Brown again are the landscapes by Schelfhout, Piet Wiegman, Schuhmacher, and several others. A very earnest worker is Jan Gregoire, whose "Job" in black crayon is a poem of faith and submission.

Jules Vermeire shows ethereal bronzes, "Kneeling" and "Mother and Child," full of sentiment and expressive. Fresh and light of color and agreeable of tone are the portraits and landscapes by Wolter.

Retrospective French Art Show in Paris

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—An exhibition, organized for the benefit of the French laboratories by a committee composed of the great dealers of Paris and great collectors, gathers in the Chambre Syndicale de la Curiosité et des Beaux-Arts three centuries of French art. The proposed program was to show, by first-rate work of the French school, the affiliation of the masters in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Paintings, sculptures, miniatures, tapestries, pieces of furniture of these three epochs have been grouped with exquisite taste.

One enters and at once one's attention is caught by some splendid Beauvais tapestries after the cartoons of Boucher, Casanova and Le Prince. And then pieces of furniture of Oëben, Reontgen, Rieseher and others on which stand busts signed by Danlouc, Pajou, Caffieri; and on the walls the tableaux of Watteau, Boucher, Chardin, Greuze, Fragonard, de Largillière, Nattier, Hubert-Robert, La Tour. Fragonard is represented by "Le Petit Prédicateur"; Boucher by a "Cueillette des Cerises"; Watteau by a study for "La Sainte Famille"; and La Tour by an admirable piece of his admirable work—a pastel portrait of La Présidente de Rieux recently acquired by Edouard Jonas, the president of the Chambre Syndicale, for the sum of 200,000 francs.

The nineteenth century has no furniture to speak of: the Louis-Philippe style is not a thing of which to be proud. It is represented by some sculptures of Carpeaux, Rude, Dalou, Rodin, and by the famous "dancer" of Degas. Among the painters we find two fine portraits by Ingres; a "Chasse au Lion" by Delacroix. By Corot there are four figures, among which is the celebrated portrait of "La Blonde Gasconne," from which the artist never consented to separate. Then there are Manet, Renoir, Sisley, Pissaro, Berthe Morizot, Gauguin, Millet, Cézanne, Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec and Courbet and Daumier. Manet is represented by the portrait of Faure in the rôle of Hamlet and by a landscape—a sun-bathed enflowered garden which alone shows how the impressionist school directly descends from the tradition of the French eighteenth century.

As for our quarter of the twentieth century we find Besnard, Matisse, Maurice Denis and the furniture makers—Follot, Sue; Mare, Ruhlmann, Dufrêne.

A fine exhibition, indeed, but which of course gives but a very primary idea of these three centuries of French art. To realize such a vast program as the confrontation of the eighteenth century with modern art required much vaster space. The Louvre possesses a great number of eighteenth century works by Boucher, Watteau, Fragonard, etc., and they are magnificent. The nineteenth century needed a much greater development because certain masters of this period are as yet ill represented in the great French museum. But an exhibition of such extent would have required a long preparation, and a patient research, which cannot be expected from benevolent organizers taken by their daily occupations. These reservations do not in the least diminish the interest or lessen the importance of this exhibition.

Courtesy of the Fearon Galleries, New York

George Romney's Portrait of John Redhead, From the Collection of Cyrus H. K. Curtis

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, May 31

Special Correspondence

OF THE group of English painters who brought the art of portraiture in the eighteenth century to such happy outcome, George Romney was, by all odds, the most suave, sensitive, and romantic; surrounded in his youth by the lyric beauty of the lake region that Wordsworth set forth so eloquently, and later, in London, by the fairest women of the day, who flocked to his studio—the famous Lady Hamilton is said to have sat to him some 45 times—he may be said to have carried the romantic portrait to its highest pitch of perfection. Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Lawrence were all greater painters than this Lancashire youth; but it was Romney who goes down to history the romanticist par excellence.

There must have been a strong appeal in the life story of John Redhead for Romney to have produced such a glowing, persuasive presentment as this portrait, which has left its ancestral home in England to take its place in the collection of Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia.

The story has it that young Redhead went to India about 1767, under appointment of the East India Company, to be guardian to the two sons of the Nawab of Carnatic, and that after some years, deciding that the East India Company was not wholly above board in the handling of these young Rajahs' estates, he returned to England to fight the case in the courts. He lost the case and it is said that not long after his sense of grief at the outcome brought about an untimely end. This portrait was painted some months after his return from India and until recently had been in the possession of a single family for more than 145 years, the art treasures of the Redhead family passing through marriage into the Kindersley-Porcher family—all famous names in the annals of the East India Company.

The official description of the portrait places John Redhead as a young man "three-quarters length, standing three-quarters to the left, looking at the spectator; in a landscape; youthful face, powdered hair; he wears slate-gray clothes and white neckcloth and ruffles, both hands before him hold a scroll of paper; behind the figure to the right are the stems and boughs of a beech tree; to the left mountainous landscape with clouds." This is undoubtedly one of the finest Romeys to reach America in some time and makes a notable addition to a collection of growing consequence.

R. F.

New York's Spring Salon of Art

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, May 31

A MOOD of reckless eclecticism marks the "Salons of America" production of its spring show. Convinced that in all stages of civilization man has had the same ideals and the same æsthetic aims, this society has undertaken to strengthen the cause of the modernists by exhibiting at the same time examples of the art of widely separated periods and peoples. Straining at universality, it has swallowed the incongruous. A few analagous selections would have illustrated the seeming resemblance between much of modern and primitive art, and led to profitable analysis and discussion; but it is difficult to see what has been gained by converting the American Art Galleries for this occasion into a sort of glorified "jumble shop," with early Greek, primitive African, Italian Gothic, Peruvian, Egyptian, Alaskan, Chinese, and Indian art elbowing the productions of Greenwich Village, with a few drawings of Ruskin, a collection of ancient and modern ship models, pieces of valvular machinery (very imposing in themselves), a roomful of Daumier's lithographs, another of modern Parisian art, some European tapestries, rugs from Asia Minor, a variety of textiles, and so on, thrown in for good measure.

The case for the modernists seems just about the same as before this inclusiveness seized the "Salons." When they are good, they are really very good, and "when they are bad," it seems hardly fair to drag the African Negroes into the affair, even if their masks and fetishes are enjoying such a vogue of æsthetic appreciation as now, or to claim that the primitive forms found in the work of the Egyptian, early Greek, or Gothic artists are sufficient authority for many of the liberties taken in the name of modern art. Is it sound reasoning to suppose that there is anything in common between the rude but spiritual expression of the Gothic sculptor of the Middle Ages and the willfully twisted forms of a Derain of today? Do we pretend that the magnificent simplicity of the Chinese portraits of the Ming period—the culminating expression of a civilization which had been unfolding for nearly 3000 years—can be simulated through conscious naïveté or sudden willing?

Cézanne and Picasso, in great measure responsible for the trend of things in modern art, are generously represented here, along with such other radicals as Matisse, Laurencin, Redon, Derain, Gauguin, Rousseau, and Vlaminck. It is interesting to watch the American stemming from this movement of practically Parisian parentage, this healthy and vigorous branching out of new shoots, which, with considerable pruning, may be expected to bear most varied and brilliant blooms, although there is a great mass of inconsequential and worthless matter gathered in the 17 galleries of the American Art Association. Charles Sheeler stands out a most satisfying and consistent modernist, with his geometrically contrived "Yachts" and his photographs of New York skyscapers. Joseph Stella sends several flower designs of exotic type, a hyacinthine cluster and a lurid lotus blossom being treated with fine effect. His large canvases, somewhat hampered by a jungle-like profusion of detail, are unique examples of modern art and "The Tree of My Life" is no exception; it is a document of much originality and bewildering complexity, with various orchidaceous plant forms springing in endless profusion from a parent stem and weaving themselves into a colorful, intriguing tangle through the interstices of which are seen bits of landscape. It is a modern counterpart of the ancient Indian design of the tree of life.

Arthur W. Davies appears a technical giant among this host of experimentalists and strikes in his two canvases happy notes of taste and skill. Charles Prendergast, working within his chosen limits of Persian and Indian modes, has produced a three-fold screen and chest overlaid with gold and color of special appeal. Yasuo Kuniyoshi has represented his ubiquitous cow and little boy more quaintly than ever, quite surpassing himself in the mahogany splendor of his deep browns; here again is skillful painting keeping curious company with credulous conceits, quite in the manner of the "Young Visitors." Bertram Hartman, Margaret Huntington, Abbot Ostrowsky, Peter Krasnow, Matulka, George Hart, Stephan Hirsh, Alexander Levy, Ernest Fiene, George Biddle, Earl Horter, Harold Weston, Walter Ufer, Claggett Wilson, George C. Ault, James Chapin, Magaret Herrick, Langdon Kihn, Jules Pascin and Tod Lindenmuth appear, for one reason or another, as the most individual and powerful of the contemporary contributors to the cause of modernism. Gertrude V. Whitney, Renee Prahar, Lucy P. Ripley and Robert Laurent are local sculptors of note in the exhibition; two full-contoured bronzes of Constantin Brancusi are the most polished and persuasive pieces of present-day plasticity that have come from foreign parts in some time.

It seems fairly certain that this twentieth-century eclecticism, so amply presented here, must lead, through a desire to understand the best in all art, to a broader basis and wider vision than has ever been enjoyed before; but it also appears incontestable that this advance will be along some straight and narrow way and not in every random direction. The art of China—so beautifully seen in the group of portraits from the A. W. Bahr collection—should exert a more potential influence upon the masters-to-be than the rude and however-interesting concepts of the Barbary coast; the geometric designs of the Indian beadwork, or the structural unity of a racing sloop should lead to more uplifting abstractions than Picasso's, more authentic and far-reaching reformations than have emanated as yet from the Paris ateliers.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Child in Hans Christian Andersen

IT IS just fifty years since Hans Andersen wrote the last of his "Folk Tales and Histories," or, almost we call them, fairy tales, almost the best-loved book for children in all the world.

Perhaps few people realize (I did not until the other day) that he was writing his tales at intervals for thirty-seven years, or that the entire series comprises some one hundred and ten titles. Most English translations include hardly a third of them, and, so far as I know, none includes more than seventy-two. The best of the tales have, however, been translated into almost every literary language in the world, even Hindu, and this in spite of the fact that the earliest Danish critics considered them childish and perhaps immoral, and that Andersen himself saw no reason to be proud of them. It is amusing to read how puzzled the public was by the first little series of nine stories, published in 1835-1837. They really did not know what to make of them. One critic could see no reason for permitting children to read stories that could not possibly edify; another complained that the tales "had no moral whatever"; and a third objected to their humor. Indeed, Andersen's first recognition came from Germany, and the praise of German critics more than anything else gradually led him to perceive that, almost without knowing it, he had written a masterpiece. Even then he was not satisfied, for some years to come, to cultivate his special talent; but constantly dreamed of winning fame with more ambitious works, such as novels, dramas, and books of travel.

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Since Andersen remained a child all his life, in the sense that his view of the world was always a curious mixture of minute observation and make-believe, it is interesting to study his own childhood, for the origins of his stories. Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, who wrote some twenty years ago the best book in English about him, gives a delightful description of his childhood home in Odense. Andersen was the son of a poor cobbler of that city, and his father seems to have been what is known as a character. He was, however, devoted to little Hans, making him toys and pictures and taking him for long rambles in the woods. At home the elder Andersen was known as unsociable, an inveterate reader, and a somewhat dangerous thinker. Hans' mother, though he speaks kindly of her in his autobiography, was "good-natured, silly, thriftless, and happy-go-lucky," neglectful of the boy, and, in later years, the cause of much unhappiness for him. It was, however, his grandmother who influenced him most, as one might almost guess from the number of ideal grandmothers who appear in his stories. He describes her as a cheerful, quiet, amiable old woman, with gentle blue eyes, and a fragile figure. She had a little garden which she tended with loving care and from which she brought flowers every day to Hans' house.

But it was the living room of that house—a combined workshop, kitchen, parlor, and bedroom—which perhaps appears most in various guises in his later work. Half of the room was occupied by a huge bed, which his father had built. "The walls were covered with pictures, and in the springtime whole heaps of fresh birch branches stood behind the polished stove, and bunches of sweet herbs hung down from the crevices of the rafters. On the chest of drawers stood shining cups, glasses, and knick-knacks; pots of mint were on the window sill, and right above the little workshop was a shelf full of books and ballads. The door itself, the panels of which were painted with rude landscapes, was as good as a picture-gallery."

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When he grew a little older, it was his delight to adorn his home with flowers from the fields and lanes; but he seems to have loved it best in the evening, when he was put out of harm's way into the big bed till it was time for his own little cot bedstead to be got ready for him, the room being too small to hold both beds at once. There he would lie staring at the light of the candle through the calico curtains which were drawn closely all about him, listening to every sound in the room, and yet as much wrapped up in his own fancies as though there was nothing else in existence. "How nice and quiet he is, the dear child!" he would hear his mother say. A ladder from the kitchen end of the room led to a loft, and in the roof-gutter up there, between the Andersens' cottage and their neighbor's, stood a box of earth full of chives and parsley. That was their whole garden, and it still blooms in the story of "The Snow Queen."

At school, he dreamed away his time, mixing not at all with the other boys; but a lady of the neighborhood took an interest in him, and in her house he read for the first time some of the plays of Shakespeare. They made a great impression upon him, and he very early tried to imitate them in a stage version of the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. The street boys, of course unable to understand him, teased him so unmercifully that his childhood was to some extent like the early years of his Ugly Duckling. And an ugly duckling he continued to be for some years, even after he had left Odense, at the age of fourteen, to seek his fortunes in Copenhagen. His desire was to be an actor, but his astonishing eccentricity of dress and manner long made him the laughing-stock of the city. It was not, indeed, until he was thirty, when he published his sentimental novel "The Improvisatore," which was a remarkable success, that he began to be recognized as the swan that he was.

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His youth, it will be seen, was like that of many another genius, whose peculiarities can be understood only in the light of his later history. Almost every detail of his boyhood surroundings and experiences he used as material for his stories; so that one can almost believe that society, by driving him into solitude, was unwittingly working for its own benefit. For this "soul of a woman in the character of a child," as Amiel calls him, might now be forgotten if his boyhood had been different.

It is curious to reflect that Andersen did not really love children in general. Like Lamb, he was "squeamish" about them, if they were not attractive and well-behaved. He told his tales not so much for children as because he was a child himself and felt that imaginative children understood him and were his equals. With the right kind of little folk he was no longer self-conscious, as he was among adults, and he had his own way of playing with them.

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"Giving free play to his humor and fancy," says his biographer, "he would rattle on without stopping, using childish words and baby language by preference, and emphasizing his narrative by all manner of comic antics and grimaces. He could put life into the most ordinary things. For instance, instead of saying 'The children got into the carriage and drove off,' he would say: 'So they got into the carriage. Good-by, father; good-by, mother! Crack, crack, went the whip, and off they dashed, helter-skelter.' That was something of a gallop."

And it was the child in him that led him to picture only good children and only friendly animals. And, finally, it may also be the child in him that made it possible for him to see all sorts of creatures—elves, gnomes, nixies, trolls, flowers, insects, and even articles of domestic furniture—as characters that, however odd they may be, are always convincing. He is the only story-teller who has succeeded in inventing fairy tales that have all the qualities of primitive folk literature.

R. M. G.

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On the Nile

The dahabeeyah is loosed from its moorings just before dusk. A brilliant Egyptian day is fading. Before the great sun drops to hide behind the burning desert sands, it brushes them over with gold, as ochre is poured from a bowl, and spreads itself in paths between lengthening shadows.

The moon soon creeps from out the rim of the desert and in ascending flight she shakes a shimmering shower of diamond dust in her path over the somber gray waters of the Nile. A thousand stars drop down on silver cords while fancy flutters forth to find in every candle light a jeweled tear of Isis.

All is still save for the low lapping of the waters against the side of the boat ere it circles away in search of the shore. Night is not here any more. The great white lights ride majestically overhead. In shining resplendency they force from Nature her secrets. The mystery of the desert is revealed. Vast stretches of clean-swept sands are vocal. We search the depths of the Nile for the force that lifts its waters in ready response to the clamoring cry of thirsty sands. The faint flicker of a breeze is felt as a wagtail fans the air in wide-winged flight.

From sunset to star—and now to dawn! As Aurora skims the light from night and looks out upon the world, the call of Memnon seems to come softly over the waters. All nature is softened in the dawning light. Barren cliffs are purple-hued and silvery sands are flushed with pink. Women swing down to the river's shore to fill earthern jars with water. Babes cling to their skirts. We move lazily along, sighting groups of mud huts shaded by splendid palms. Creaking sounds come from the shore where shadoof and sakieh laboriously eke out the irrigating waters. A gayly decorated dahabeeyah passes as we make fast to shore at Edfou, where thirty Egyptian lads and thirty little donkeys eye us sleepily from the high-banked shore. A flatboat freighted with sugar cane waits for the evening breeze to carry it forward. Even the wagtail grows quiet as the hot sun mounts high.

"I Thought on My Ways"

A cry from the green-grained sticks of the fire
Made me gaze where it seemed to be:
'Twas my own voice talking therefrom to me
On how I had walked when my sun was higher—
My heart in its arrogancy.

"You held not to whatsoever was true,"
Said my own voice talking to me:
"Whatsoever was just you were slack to see;
Kept not things lovely and pure in view,"
Said my own voice talking to me.

"You slighted her that endureth all,"
Said my own voice talking to me;
"Vaunteth not, trusteth hopefully;
That suffereth long and is kind withal,"
Said my own voice talking to me.

"You taught not that which you set about,"
Said my own voice talking to me;
"That the greatest of things is Charity."
—And the sticks burnt low, and the fire went out,
And my voice ceased talking to me.

—Thomas Hardy.

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Old Houses on the Quai Voltaire. From the Drawing by Harold Haven Brown

UNFORGETABLE in the maze of impressions of student life in Paris are the stairs in the old houses. Interminable flights of them. It would seem, mounting circular fashion to attic rooms under the eaves. From the old dormers one had marvelous views, not only over the city but of the queer life of the neighbors. You were up among the tiles, the birds and adventurous cats.

Little hotels in Paris are legion. Almost every street in the older parts of the city shows at least one of their signs. Often they are but small groups of furnished rooms. Even in the larger hotels, two decades ago, gas, electricity, and running water were rare. The candle awaited in the concierge's room and you lit yourself upstairs. Heat was a luxury to be paid for at so much per bundle of faggots, burnt in the little fireplace which every room had. This accounts for the innumerable huge chimneys, with their chimney pots, which form such fascinating sky lines in Paris.

The primitive methods still prevail in many of these skyscrapers of more than a century ago. They are accepted presumably as a part of fate together with the interminable stairs, turning usually like corkscrews around a central post from floor to floor, with treads tapering toward the center. They used sometimes, to boast a strip of carpeting in the better houses, or else were waxed to a high degree of slipperyness. How the almost daily problem of a trunk was safely managed seemed always a mystery.

The glassy surface of the stairs found a counterpart in the small chambers. I well remember the garçon, Emile, who besides being chambermaid was an artist at floor polishing. A medallist at the Salon could not have been prouder of his picture on a jour de vernissage than he of a well-finished floor. His apparatus was a waxed brush held to the sole of his shoe by a strap. A child vigorously enjoying one roller skate now recalls his process of work. I marveled at his tireless energy. And this was but a modest student hotel with rooms costing them about a franc a day.

The Squire's Peasant Poet

Our Squire believes that there are many hidden poets amongst the Irish peasantry. In order to discover this latent gift, he offered a prize for the best verses on "Spring," to be competed for by the children of the village school. It was won by pretty little Mary Cassidy, aged twelve, and Thady Sheridan, the schoolmaster, gently rallied the gossoons for letting a colleen surpass them all. But the gossoons seemed quite satisfied, for Mary is as good as she is pretty, and was genuinely astonished at her own success. And well she might be, I think, for this is her attempt:

SPRING

I ope my eyes,
And see the skies,
The hills so blue
Do pierce them through.
The grass is green,
With flowers between.
I'll take a rest
For I've done my best.

We held a meeting in the schoolhouse where Mary was presented with the prize (a tiny silver watch) and at which she was so enthusiastically cheered that she had to hide her blushing face on her mother's breast. A few days later, the Squire brought me some of the children's effusions. "I am disappointed," he said. "Just listen to this for verses on Spring:

The Harvest Moon does be shining bright
Although it does be the middle of the night.

"And this:

I hear the breezes
Within the treeses.

"That's not even original, I think. But here is the gem of the whole collection":

The silly asses
Do eat the grasses.
I took a bite
The other night;
Don't try it please
For it made me sneeze."

Then seeing me smile, the Squire exclaimed: "Do you think the young rogue was poking fun at me?" "If it is Paddy O'Rourke, I am sure of it. No one else would venture it." And with a laugh he admitted that it was Paddy. "Still I hold to my theory," he said. "I shall find my peasant poet some day. Perhaps I have been expecting too much from children."

The next time I met Paddy I tackled him on the subject. He looked up with a most innocent expression in his dark blue eyes. "Oh, sure me lady, you wouldn't be thinkin' that of me, and me wantin' the watch so bad, too, to have me in time at school, for never a tick will our ould clock go for me." But as I persisted he said with a merry twinkle: "Sure, it's not for the like of me to be agin the quality, so it may be you're right after all."

Soon afterwards, Thady Sheridan said to the Squire, with an important air: "Your Honour, I've found a poet for you. You know that the Murphys that went to Achill eight years ago have come back to Ballyturnna." "Of course I do; wasn't I the first to welcome them home!" "Well, as you know, they've one child just ten years old, as smart a little gossoon as you ever laid eyes on and says he to me, 'I've read Mary's pome and I do be thinking maybe I could have done as well myself if so be I'd been here in time.' 'Try then, me man,' said I, 'and I'll take it to His Honour.' So this morning he brought me this." The Squire took the roll of foolscap rather skeptically (Thady's "swans" had occasionally turned out to be "geese") but his eyes brightened as he read the following:

SPRING

In Achill that I come from,
The Spring is late, they say;
But sure we love it all the more,
I think, for the delay.

At last the buds are bursting.
The birds are singing sweet.
The flowers do be coming up
In thousands at our feet.

The waves they do be dancing,
The wind is blowing free,
And sure across the fields I hear
The buzzing of a bee.

On Achill's rocky shoulders
A purple cloak is seen,
It does be mixed with green and gold
And fit for any Queen.

The children do be laughing,
And shouting with the fun;
Even the lambs do seem to know
That Spring does be begun.

Then whist ye all from weeping,
And cease ye all from pain;
For sure God's Holy Angels
Have come to earth again!

"Not bad for ten years old," cried the Squire, delightedly. "He shall have a watch, too, for I have found my peasant poet at last."

"Clouting His Own Cloak"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE so-called human mind tends to lean on others, to let others make its decisions for it, to lead and direct it,—in short, to have others bear its burdens. We condemn the quality of thought that wants to dominate; but we seldom stop to consider that which, though the opposite of autocracy, is just as deleterious in its effect on character, for it is so often left unrecognized as evil, and is overlooked and condoned. As one of our modern poets has aptly said,

"There are two kinds of people on earth, I mean,
The people who lift and the people who lean.
Wherever you go you will find the world masses
Are always divided into just two classes.
And oddly enough, you will find, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean."

One may not realize how the asking of the seemingly small favors of a busy person finally places a great burden on the shoulders of the accommodating friend, the busy mother and housewife, the business man or woman, already doing his or her share along the line of right human endeavor.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 30) Mrs. Eddy says, "No emperor is obeyed like the man 'clouting his own cloak'—working alone with God, yea, like the clear, far-seeing vision, the calm courage, and the great heart of the unselfed Christian hero." When mankind recognize that in the understanding of God is the true deliverer to be found, they will rise to establish in thought their sonship with God. They will then enjoy making their own decisions, not through human will, which may err, but through divine wisdom, which never makes a mistake. They will learn to take up their own burdens; they will learn to perform each task, be it ever so seemingly humble or trivial, that is theirs to do in the orderly unfoldment of good; and by so doing they will press on to still greater things.

Mortal thought presents extremes in the belief of having either too much or too little to do. It is only as individuals gain a right understanding of God and His unerring laws that a more equitable balance is realized. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 12) Mrs. Eddy says: "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters;'" and in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 150) she says: "God is universal; confined to no spot, defined by no dogma, appropriated by no sect. Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love; and His people are they that reflect Him—that reflect Love." The Bible says of God that "his reward is with him." There is no reaching out for good that is not known to God; no righteous desire can return unto us void, for "the desire of the righteous shall be granted."

The world needs those who are willing to strive to work out their own problems and leave room for those in dire need,—the sick, the disconsolate and discouraged, the sinful and weary ones. To such as these there are many willing comforters in the unselfish, loving helpers engaged in Christian warfare; and those who are not doing the larger work of helping others can do the less important things for themselves. There is a good and sure rule to follow. It is the Golden Rule. If it is something we are about to ask of another that under the same circumstances we should feel justified in doing for our brother man, we can go ahead, feeling that as it is a righteous need it will not increase our indebtedness to God. In using the Golden Rule, we shall find the law of justice works, not only for ourselves, but for all with whom we come in contact.

By learning that we all are the children of the one heavenly Father, we shall gain a greater sense of the brotherhood of man, and consequently manifest more consideration and unselfishness. The world needs unselfish men and women; it needs those who can place reliance in God, working out, to the best of their perception of good, all the problems that beset mortal thought. Truly can one learn to say,

"He leadeth me! O blessed thought!
O words with heav'nly comfort fraught!
Whate'er I do, where'er I be,
Still 'tis God's hand that leadeth me."

Leigh Hunt's Various Prose

Of his literary criticism there is no more characteristic piece of work, with its merits and its faults, than, to give its full title, his "Imagination and Fancy, or Selections from the English Poets," illustrative of those first requisites of their art; with markings of their best passages, critical notices of the writers, and an essay in answer to the question, 'What is Poetry?'" The selection is well made—but for the unaccountable omission of Wordsworth—and the criticisms are not only sound but, in some instances acute.

There were few things that Hunt loved better than to compile books of extracts and quotations; but he was never satisfied with quotations alone—he gave something of his own by way of comment that was usually worthy of his subject. His method, however, of emphasizing his favorite passages by means of italic type was intolerable, and his essay in answer to the question, "What is Poetry?" though long enough, is still far of the mark. How many before and since Hunt have attempted this definition. Even Shelley, Wordsworth, and Coleridge tried, but has a satisfactory definition of Poetry ever been arrived at?

Hunt did produce one kind of book which has never probably been done, or at least not as successfully, by others: "The Town" and "The Old Court Suburb." Chronicle histories of London streets, with biographical sketches of the notable people who lived in them, these books have a place of their own. But the London and Kensington of Hunt's day were very different places compared with what they are today. They are chronicles of the past and admirable books for all who love to dip into such things.—Roger Ingpen, in The Bookman (London).

Nature's Own

But the meanings cleave to the lake,
Cannot be carried in book or urn;
Go thy ways now, come later back,
On waves and hedges still they burn.

—Emerson.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1923

EDITORIALS

An Appeal to Moral Forces

THE Federal Council of Churches could have done no wiser nor more patriotic thing than to send, as they have, an appeal to their membership to rally to the support of the President in his advocacy of the World Court. The force to which this appeal is made is a prodigious one. Its numerical strength, estimated at 20,000,000, great though it seems, is not fully representative of its power. For while the constituents of this council are part of that great moral sentiment which in the last analysis always determines the polity of the United States, they are not all of it. Yet this appeal will find its echo in many religious and reform bodies outside the mainly evangelical churches to which it is addressed.

Men are judged by the company they keep, and of a highly honored President of the United States it was once said that he was loved for the enemies he had made. The tests by which men are judged are not inapplicable to the political issues about which men range themselves into hostile camps. It is not insignificant that the appeal of the President in behalf of the World Court has brought to his side this great organization of the religious forces of America. It is not unimportant that in his own official family, Secretaries Hughes and Hoover—the two upon whom the Nation looks with the most confidence—are regarded as his most earnest allies in this effort to assure peace. There is a lesson apparent in the fact that the merely shrewd political manipulators in the Republican Party oppose the President's proposition, while those to whom some measure of statesmanship is accorded support it. The antagonism of John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, would, in the public mind, be fairly offset by the applause of William Allen White and ex-Governor Allen of Kansas. The bitterness of Hiram Johnson, Medill McCormick, and Henry Cabot Lodge—bitterness to which much of the distress in Europe and resultant depression in the United States is due—cannot greatly affect public opinion in view of the fact that none of them has any remedy to offer for the world's ills today, nor any substitute for a World Court other than world anarchy.

No statesman, nor any political party ever appealed in vain to the American electorate on a distinctly moral issue. It may be urged that the League of Nations was such an issue, and that it failed. But in the congressional campaign of 1918, and in the presidential struggle of 1920 this issue was so befogged with others, and particularly so enmeshed with personalities, that no clear-cut verdict of the electorate was ever rendered. Today the question is seriously raised by practiced politicians whether the Harding majority was a vote against the League or a protest against the methods by which the League had been advocated. It is plainly apparent that the verdict of 1920 is not final. It was a reverse, but not a débâcle. Truth loses battles, but it wins wars.

Not less than the League, the World Court is a moral issue. It presents to the civilized nations the plain choice between anarchy and orderly judicial procedure. It is a step in the evolution of civilization which has been steady since the law of society was substituted for the law of the jungle, and the processes of the courts supplanted the code duello as a method for settling personal disagreements. There are still persons who deplore the desuetude of the code of honor, and think society vulgarized because disputes are settled at law instead of with pistols. Probably fifty years from now there may be intellectual descendants of the irreconcilable senators who will sigh over a state of society in which such a dispute as that started at Sarajevo should be settled in a World Court of International Justice, instead of by killing some 12,000,000 of the youth of the land, and bringing the world almost to beggary and barbarism.

We smile tolerantly, or contemptuously, at the present advocates of the duello. We know that their cause is lost and there is no menace in them. But we let those who would retain the duel between nations, developing inevitably into world war, press their opposition to all that would protect world peace and harmony. We send them to the Senate, instead of to asylums for the criminal insane. We are stunned by their clamor, and permit them to claim a public support which has never been tested, and which this newspaper, for one, does not believe they possess. It will be well if the call issued by the Council of Churches shall serve as a rallying cry for uniting in active political action all those elements in our society which believe that international questions need not be left to the brutal and bloody arbitrament of the sword.

Teachers of International Good Will

INTERNATIONAL good will taught by the world's 5,000,000 teachers; international interdependence figured on the blackboards of the world's schoolrooms; interracial co-operation demonstrated on the world's playgrounds—these combine to constitute the objective of the World Conference on Education which meets in San Francisco, June 28 to July 5. In more pedagogical terms, the purpose of the convention, as set forth in its preliminary announcement, is: "to afford opportunity for educators of the various nations to agree upon principles and plans for the promotion of good will and mutual understanding, which are universal in their application and which can be adopted as a definite program to be carried out in the schools throughout the world."

A rather large program, that; to be put through in seven days. But if teachers from fifty nations can agree, in seven days, that such a program should be put through, a great, perhaps the most important, step will have been taken. Education has delayed much longer than seven days the working out of such a formula. Once it is translated into terms of school administration and curricula and made operative in the schools of the world, agitators for peace and international accord may well rest in their labors, for their work, once the school teachers undertake to do the job, is well-nigh accomplished.

There have been some illustrations in history—not such remote history either—of what education can do when devoted wholly to nationalistic ends. It yet remains to be revealed what education can accomplish in the interests of co-operative internationalism.

The Shriners at the Capital

DURING the first four days of the present week, Washington, the capital city of the United States, will be in the hands of an army of peaceful invaders. The citizens, who will be hosts to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine from all the states of the Union, seem not to have regarded their responsibilities lightly. All is in readiness, as it has been for days, for the reception and entertainment of the guests. A glance at the program of exercises, prepared, no doubt, by collaborating committees of the hosts and the visitors, gives one the impression that the business in hand is not very serious or very pressing. There will be much music, a deal of entertaining, sightseeing, and some time spent in promenading and dancing up and down Pennsylvania Avenue. If really serious matters are to be considered, it must be by prearrangement or an eleventh-hour supplemental program.

There will be marine parades, naval parades, street parades, concerts by massed bands, and an historical pageant. It is interesting to observe that all the scheduled events are patriotic in their nature, which inclines one to the conviction that the Shriners set much store by the flag and all the things it stands for. They count among the early members of the craft such illustrious patriots as Capt. John Smith, Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, George Washington, John Paul Jones, and scores of others who, in later years in America, have found in their affiliation, in the lodge room and in their public activities, those firmly committed to the precepts and institutions which are the foundation stones of individualism and personal liberty.

But the Shriners are not inclined to look backward constantly in the belief that to their illustrious predecessors were given the only opportunity to stand by and defend the democracy which they established. They sound now, as their forbears sounded, the insistent call to action. They are not aggressive propagandists. Rather do they choose to be judged by their works, by their daily consecration to the fundamentals of their faith. They do not come to Washington to teach; neither do they seek to advertise to the world their devotion to what they believe to be the right. It is a time of reunion, of rejoicing, of comparing notes, and for greeting new and old friends. The banners which mark the line of their march along Pennsylvania Avenue, past the President's reviewing stand at the White House, and on to the Peace Monument, are but the outward and visible emblems of an enduring faith proved by good and unostentatious works.

A University on Trial

THE somewhat spirited discussion which is going on regarding the methods and policies pursued at Clark University, in Worcester, Mass., since the accession of Dr. Wallace W. Atwood to the presidency of that institution, is interesting particularly because it is expressive of what may be called two extreme and opposing views as to what should be the aims and purposes of the modern university. The results which will follow the discussion cannot fail to be helpful generally, whatever may be the immediate influence on the college directly concerned. Pressure upon the trustees and the executive of Clark University, even if it compels a departure from what Dr. Atwood insists is a course demanded by present economic, social and political conditions in America and in the world at large, cannot check the tendency outlined by the action of that college if it is in the right direction. In its bearings upon modern educational methods, the question is a larger one than the critics of Clark's president seem to realize.

Dr. Atwood came to the university in the fall of 1920. The school was established about thirty years ago for the promotion of advanced or graduate studies and pure research work. In his statement, evidently made in answer to criticisms from former professors and instructors at Clark, Dr. Atwood unqualifiedly expresses his conviction, acted upon by him immediately after his election, that the time is ripe in America for the establishment of a geographical institute or a graduate school in geography. He believes the American point of view, long restricted by a policy of isolation, must be broadened. In his own words, he says: "There was a demand not only for information regarding all sections of the world, but there was the necessity for the American people to become better posted regarding international affairs. It seemed then, and it is much more clear today, that no national election will occur in this country without some international question being involved in the campaign."

Dr. Atwood found, as is generally well known, that in all the other established colleges and universities in the United States there are ample opportunities provided for training in those courses to which it has been the custom for many years to assign capable professors and instructors. He insists that it has not been the desire of his college to detract from the purposes or efforts of those colleges or to deny to students the opportunity of availing themselves of the privileges offered. He believes that the present is an age of specialization, in the universities as elsewhere, and says that it is his desire, seeing a great need, to meet it. The interesting fact appears that he seems to have the sympathetic support of the trustees of the institution in the face of unconcealed opposition from many of the faculty.

But due consideration must be given the views of those who have been outspoken and just in their criticism of the university's course. They insist that the departures toward which the institution is manifestly drifting threaten to disregard, if not actually to destroy, the avowed purposes of its founders. The temptation is to regard any departure from academic ideals as experimental and possibly dangerous. But is this so, all things considered? As against the intelligent study of world conditions and specialization in geography and all its related subjects, as outlined by Dr. Atwood, how importantly do biology, physics, history, sociology, experimental psychology, and nonexperimental psychology weigh? These, with other subjects to which it is claimed Clark University does not now devote as much attention as formerly, are thoroughly taught elsewhere.

Perhaps the sympathies of educators generally will be with those who oppose any considerable departure from the beaten path. The tendency usually is to cling to those forms and dogmas which have been declared to be safe and sound. But some quite eminent men in the teaching profession have stated the belief that important reforms must be made in America's educational methods. To this there has been quite general agreement. Is every innovation to be met by a storm of protests and bitter recriminations?

Making Preparations for Beauty

NOBODY can fail to notice how full the newspapers are lately of plans for the beauty of town and country. At times, it seems as if to make the world beautiful had become the world's chief concern. In England it is not enough that Lord Newton should have laid the billboard nuisance before Parliament, but the Royal Academy is urging the Government to form a commission of fine arts to take charge of urban and rural amenities. In America almost every town is considering its own amenities for itself—Washington laboring for the carrying out of the plans made for it 150 years ago; New York busy with even such details as news stands, designing new booths to surpass the Paris kiosques in decorative value; Philadelphia completing its Parkway with an art gallery for its Parthenon; and so the list might be gone through. Civic beauty has become an obsession, and nobody can regret it. The more it is talked about, the more chance there is of people waking up to the necessity of creating it. And the beautiful town will give the citizen greater self-confidence.

But in the zeal for the beauty that is to be, the tendency is to neglect the beauty that is. The newspapers are also full of the misdoings of vandals who despoil the trees of their branches in city parks and squares, pick the flowers ruthlessly, trample down the turf. In the country, fruit trees are robbed of their blossoms, hedges stripped, wild flowers in the fields exchanged for a crop of paper bags and tin cans. The authorities, who talk glibly of new schemes and plans, allow beautiful old houses to be destroyed, look on unmoved at the desecration of historic landmarks, countenance the spread of billboards, and never see the litter in the streets. A woman may clothe herself in velvet and satin, and yet she will not be well dressed if her sleeves are out at the elbows and her skirt frayed at the hem. And in like manner, a town may build palaces and towers, and yet not be beautiful if it covers their walls with advertisements and strews garbage at their doors.

To educate the public to an appreciation of beauty will need time. To chastise the public for its offenses against beauty might hasten matters. In certain parts of Germany, where cherry trees by the wayside belong to the commune, a heavy fine is imposed on anyone caught stealing the cherries, and they are seldom stolen. A light fine might save American trees from the vandal and clear American streets of garbage; a light tax might lessen the number of billboards; and thus would the way be prepared for the beauty that surely must come out of the world's present concern with it.

Editorial Notes

WHEN the degree of independence which Canada enjoys in its relationship with Great Britain is realized, the force of the argument of a Montreal correspondent of The New York Tribune regarding the six British votes in the Assembly of the League of Nations to America's one assumes more than usual significance. The United States, that is to say, he declares, at the present time exercises a far greater degree of political control and direction over Cuba, Hayti, Panama, and many other states, than Great Britain can ever hope to exercise over Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. Of course, there are none so blind as those who will not see, but it does seem as if the time had about arrived when this fallacy of the six to one votes was exposed once and for all.

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There may be some truth in the sentiment which Lady Astor recently expressed regarding what she spoke of as the necessity for England to stop making jokes on the prohibition question; but after all, it is well to remember that often the stage of joking about a subject precedes immediately the stage of taking it seriously. In this instance, as in many other similar ones, the main point of which those against whom jokes are directed should beware is regarding the jokes seriously themselves. If a joker finds the butt of his jokes taking his sallies good-naturedly, it does more toward calling a halt in this direction than probably anything else could do.

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Does Dr. Sun's present eclipse carry with it the promise of a forthcoming high noon?

Mussolini Tacks West

BY RAOUL MARTINO

In April the spokesmen of Fascismo were saying that Italy was finally done with that English and American liberalism which had exercised dominion over the Peninsula for the past 150 years. In May we heard Mussolini, the head of Fascismo, declaring solemnly that "the Fascista Government never had intended to attack and destroy the Constitution and parliamentary institutions."

This is a quick and radical turn-about-face. It is so sudden and so anti-Fascista, the Socialists maintain, that it cannot be sincere. On the other hand, the liberal elements take it for what it says and breathe a great sigh of relief. Certainly Mussolini has traveled a considerable distance west since he first stood before Parliament and told the cowed deputies that they would do his bidding or he would bivouac his legionaries in the national Camera!

As I have often said, the democratic tradition is strong in Italy. There is hardly another country where it is stronger than within the circles that make Italy. By this I mean that the Risorgimento, the movement that culminated in the freedom and union of Italy, was constituted first of all by the Intellectuals and secondly by the Borghesia. It never penetrated deeply into the ignorant masses that form a large percentage of the citizenship. Italy's supreme failure of the past fifty years has been that it did not educate these masses and fire their hearts with the loyalty that created modern Italy. These millions are inert. If today they have something to eat and drink and the evening time to play, they are content. They are easily dominated.

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But not so with the university elements, with the men of the professions, with the clerks, the shopkeepers and the like. These were the artificers of modern Italy. They have ambition, energy. They have a passionate love for their country. And they pride themselves on being free!

These "makers" of Italy became disgusted with the petty parliamentary cliques, with the corruption of the political bureaucracy, became enraged with the destructive operations of radical Socialism. Fascismo in power was the result.

But this action did not mean that liberal and democratic Italy had capitulated for good and all to a dictatorship. Many of the young and inexperienced Fascisti thought it did, but they thought wrong. In the first flush of Fascismo's victory, people rejoiced with a great and unstinted joy. They had been liberated from the tyranny of Communism. They were naturally grateful to their deliverers. In the first six months of his rule Mussolini could do pretty much anything he wished.

With the passing of time the old democratic tradition reasserted itself. It began to view with a more or less critical eye each separate Fascista movement. It was willing to submit to a decided restriction of its liberties as an emergency measure. But the overzealous part of Fascismo started to run wild just as radical Socialism had run wild. Fascisti spoke of democracy as a thing of the past. They brooked no opposition. All other parties must be absorbed or destroyed. Even Masonry was attacked. An imposing Fascista army was built up and significant declarations were made as to its use in case of necessity. DeVechi, of Turin, said openly that a few hours' employment of the rapid-fire guns would settle all discussion.

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Large sections of the people that had made possible the occupation of Rome by Fascismo became alarmed. Through the country there swept a strong and ever-strengthening undercurrent of dissatisfaction. The papers began to speak out. Warnings were sounded by the more intelligent and better balanced Fascisti. Finally in the April Congress of the Roman Catholics at Turin, Don Sturzo challenged this dictatorial monopoly of Fascismo.

The action of Don Sturzo at Turin pulled Mussolini up short. The dictator had been riding strong, supported by the clerical forces. But here was a clear break-away of the clericals. To continue to ride strong, he must continue to have the clerical backing or find at least equally strong support elsewhere. To hold the clericals with him meant he must pay the price they demanded. That price would not necessarily include more democracy for the country, but it would include, unquestionably, more subserviency to them.

But Fascismo is supremely nationalistic. Every individual, every group of individuals, every interest and institution of whatever sort must bow to the will and welfare of the Nation. And Fascismo claims to be the embodiment of the Nation. Here was the Roman Catholic Party challenging the supremacy of the Nation.

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Sooner or later this issue was bound to rise between Fascismo and the Vatican. Each has been giving aid to the other and demanding and securing certain definite compensations for this aid. But both have known from the start that whenever the question of supremacy should be raised, there would inevitably be a break. At the Turin Congress the question was raised and the break followed.

Mussolini looked about for other reinforcements. He could not approach Socialism. That was out of the question. There were the liberal and democratic forces. These believe in law and order. They are patriotic. They had aided in his rise to power. They would not perpetuate indefinitely a dictatorship. But they would back him in a strong government that moved slowly but surely to the re-establishment of the parliamentary régime. Mussolini turned toward them.

At the Milan convention of the Liberals an order of the day has been passed pledging loyal co-operation with the Fascista Government. There are some minor points still to be cleared up, but the Liberals are now with Mussolini and will soon be found actively participating in his rule.

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The power of the popular will prevails. Mussolini is neither a fanatic nor a fool. It looked for a time as if he might be both. But that period of auto-intoxication seems to be closed. Whatever he may have said and done in the past, today he is talking like a statesman; and, what is better, acting like one. Responsibility is steadying him. The voice of the people is reaching him, he is listening to it. He is considering more popular sentiment and less his personal army.

All this may have been forced upon him by the exigencies of the political crisis raised between him and Don Sturzo. But even so, the fact that he moved for support toward the exponents of western liberalism, and not toward his armed forces, augurs well for the future. He has made his decision. The decision, if held, eliminates the likelihood of civil strife and assures the democracy of the Peninsula its pre-eminent position of influence.